# he Daily Colonist.

COAL

HALL & WALKER Wellington Colliery Co. Coal

VOL. CI.—No. 38

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1909

THIRTY PAGES

## Good Values in Diamonds

If YOU are interested in DIAMOND prices, we tender a very cordial invitation to you to price our stock.

We offer price advantages over United States houses because DIAMONDS ENTER CAN-ADA DUTY FREE.

We offer best Canadian prices because we buy in LARGE QUANTITIES for "SPOT CASH" DIRECT from the CUTTERS.

We offer the reputation of a long established house doing a large volume of business, with an ever-increasing circle of satisfied customers.

## Challoner & Mitchell

DIAMONDS-WATCHES-JEWELRY 1017-19-21 Government Street

## Delicatessen Suggestions for Camp or Picnic

ROAST PORK, per lb.. ...50c ROAST VEAL, per lb.. ... 50c VEAL LOAF, per lb.....50c SHEEP TONGUE, per lb...50c CORNED BEEF, per lb .... 25c BRISKET BEEF, per lb...30c BOILED HAM, per lb....40c OX TONGUE, per lb......5
JELLIED LAMBS TONGUE,

POTATO SALAD, per lb...20c
PICKLED PIGS' FEET, each 5c
Sweet and Sour Pickles, Dill
Pickles and Olives in bulk.

ROAST CHICKEN, pr lb...50c HEAD CHEESE, per lb ....25c PORK PIES, 3 for 25c and 2 

TER (exceptionally fine), 3

## DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers

1317 Government Street.

Tels. 52, 1052 and 1590

WE ARE IMPORTERS OF THE BEST GRADES OF

## American Made Footwear

FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY

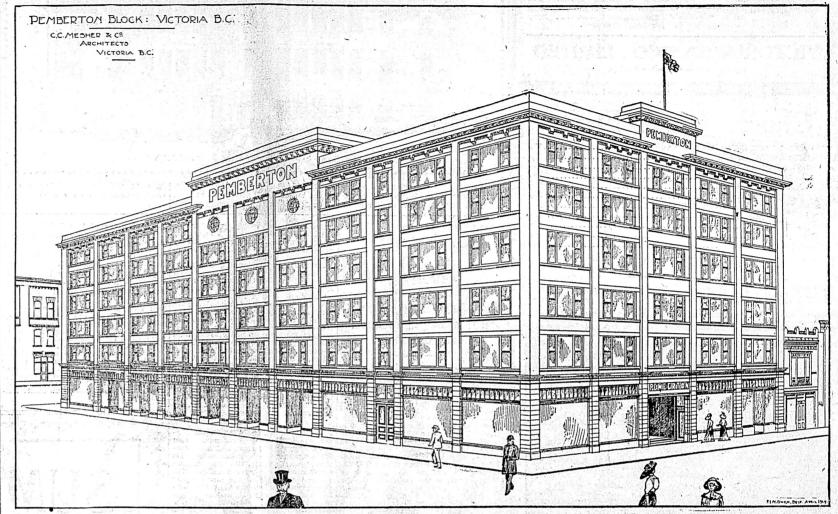
McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson Street, Victoria

### WHAT THE THOROUGHBREDS DO

The wise ones-the thoroughbreds-are mum. They know that sometimes silence is golden. But they know when to be Mumm and when not to be mum. They realize that not to know C H. Mumm & Co.'s champagnes argues themselves unknown. They know that G. H. Mumm's Selected Brut and Extra Dry are "the thoroughbreds of champagnes," and that the man who demands these champagnes proclaims at once his good standing in society,-the society which being the best demands the best.

## URGING WORK ON NEW PEMBERTON BLOCK



THE NEW PEMBERTON BLOCK, CORNER BROAD AND FORT STREETS

ce, will cost, when completed, in the sighborhood of \$256,000. The excavaon work and putting in of the conrete retaining walls and foundations work which necessarily requires 
uch time, but once that portion of 
the work is finished the erection of 
the building can be pushed ahead 
pidly. It is expected that it will rerire about nine months to complete 
the structure.

the building can be pushed ahead rapidly. It is expected that it will require about nine months to complete the structure.

Six storeys in height above ground, and with a frontage of eighty-nine feet and with a frontage of eighty-nine feet entrance will be located elevators and with a frontage of eighty-nine feet of the structure.

Some idea of the amount of material excavated for the foundation can depth on Broad street of 188 feet, the

With the excavation work practically done and a start having been made on the installation of the foundations, rapid work will from now on be done in the construction of the new Pemberton block.

Next week the number of workmen employed will be increased to 150 and the work pushed ahead at the quick-est possible rate. The building, which will be one of the finest in the province, will ost, when completed, in the neighborhood of \$250,000. The excavation work and putting in of the concrete retaining walls and foundations is work which necessarily requires much time, but once that portion of the work is linished the erection of the work is linished the event of the work is linishe entrance on Fort street, and the other on Broughton street. At the Fort street entrance will be located two and an at the To pre-or shafts

floors will be devoted to offices, of which there will be forty-five on each floor, and each floor, besides necessary lavatory arrangements, etc., will have nine large roomy vaults. Offices will also be located on the fifth floor, a portion of which will be rented by the Pacific Club, which will also occupy the entire sixth floor, the club quarters to be strictly up to date in every respect, and luxuriously furnished and appointed. Two large light courts running from the basement to the roof will afford ample lighting arrangements, all windows opening on to the courts having metal sashes and wired plate glass ing metal sashes and wired plate glass s a precaution against fire. Steam teat will be the system installed, and it is the intention also to instal a twenty

horse-power vacuum cleaner for clean-ing offices, etc.

A Fine Front.

While the construction of the buildng will be wholly of re-inforced conerete, the street front of the building crete, the street front of the building will be dressed with Clayburn brick, and the concrete columns on the ground floor will be encased in polished grante. About 250 tons of re-inforcing steel will be used in the construction of the building, about 100 tons of which are now on the ground, and the balance will be shipped by the Trussed Steel company, of Walkerville, as needed. Some 6,000 barrels of cement will be required in the construction of the building. No effort is being spared to make the building fireproof. All walls will be made of steel studding and metal laths.

Throughout the entire building every thing will be of the most up to date character, with every convenience to be found in the most modern office buildings.

Spanish Lose Many Officers and Men in Encounter at Melilla

**ENEMY SECURES** REINFORCEMENTS

Heavy Cannonading Yesterday Indicates Another Conflict

Madrid, July 24.-The general staff today published its report of the casualties in yesterday's fighting in front of Melilla. It shows that the Spaniards

of Meilla. It shows that the Spaniards lost heavily. A colonel and five other officers were killed and a colonel and twelve other officers were wounded, but the number of soldiers killed is withheld, on the ground that the reports are incomplete.

The people that surround the bulletin boards clamored for the names of the dead, and later a note was issued by the general staff saying that the Spanish losses may be heavier owing to the confusion in getting the disembarked reinforcements to the front, official despatches received from Meilia say the Spaniards continue to hold their line and that the retirement of the Spanish troops yesterday afternoon was due to General Marian's desire not to hold the troops in the advanced position during the night.

New Battle Begun.

New Battle Begun. Melilla, July 24.—Heavy cannonading this afternoon indicated the opening of a new battle between the Spanish forces and the Moorish tribesmen. The outposts of the Moors have been strongly reinforced by tribes from the Riff region.

Many Wounded.

Malaga, Spain, July 24.—The steamer Menor Quin, with 80 wounded aboard arrived here today from Melli-

la, where the hospitals are overcrowded.

la, where the hospitals are overcrowded.

Passengers on the steamer declare that the inhabitants of Melilia are panic-stricken, the successes of the Moors having given rise to fears that they would creep down on the city itself. Friday's battle was sanguinary, there being much hand-to-hand fighting with bayonets. The Moorish tribes now gathered close to General Marina's camp are estimated at 16,000. Their recent losses are said to have been nearly a thousand. The Spanish forces lost not less than 300 men. Many people are leaving Melilla.

Moors' Fierce Charge.

During the early part of the fighting

Moors' Fierce Charge.

During the early part of the fighting the Moors were dislodged and retired slowly, but the Spanish fire decreasing, the Moors made a furious charge and suddenly surrounded the Spanish column, of whom many fell before the column was rescued by reinforcements hurrled up by General Marina. The battle then became general, the Spanish column sendeavoring to trap the Moors between two lines of fire. The tribesmen retreated only when literally hurled back by the Spanish attack at the point of the bayonet. At dusk, when there was a lull in the firing, Col. Cabrera, while addressing words of cheer to his weary men fell dead from Cabrera, while addressing words of cheer to his weary men fell dead from a bullet in the heart. With a cry of rage the Spanish forces swept out to average their chief, and a flerce and sanguinary fight with bayonets and sabres followed. The Spanlards then withdrew to their original base.

Among those killed is Lieut. Col. Hanezmarin, a military expert. The wounded men are arriving constantly at this place. The local brigade of infante Don Carlos is being mobilized for service in Ceuta.

Gunner Moir Knocked Out

Southend, Wales, July 23.—In what was to have been a 20-round contest tonight, Young Johnson, an African, knocked out Gunner Muir in the sec-

Struggle at Pittsburg

Pittsburg, July 24.—The armed neu-tality between the strikers and constatality between the strikers and consta-bulary was continued today. There was no disorder. Both sides have set-tled down for a long slege and neither gives any sign of yielding. More than 3,000 families were supplied with food today by Pittsburg merchants.

Humble, Article Elevated to Chief Place Among "National Issues"

CONFEREES WORK ON TARIFF TODAY

Senator Hale Struggles Stubbornly for Duty on Print Paper

Washington, July 24.—The hide question was settled and unsettled today, and while there seems little doubt that and while there seems little doubt that oventually hides will fall among the unprotected articles on the tariff bill, the contest over their state cannot be regarded as closed. When the conferces adjourned for luncheon, several of them said it had been decided that hides should go on the free list. Tonight the same conferces declare that hides will be free, but the assertion has not been decided officially.

None of the questions made prominent throughout the country by President Taft has been adjusted, although the conferces have been in the strictest sort of an executive session since noon

the conferees have been in the strictest sort of an executive sossion since noon yesterday. The adjournment tonight was until ten o'clock tomorrow, and the conferees expect to spare a large part of Sunday in wrestling with these problems. From a careful analysis of statements made by senate and house leaders, taken in connection with the attitude of President Taft, the indications tonight are that the conference rates upon the important questions still in dispute will be adopted as follows:

to settle these questions. Assistance has been given by President Taft, who has done his utmost to compose differences between senate and house conferees. Most of the time has been devoted to the discussion of hides. This subject was compileated by reason of statements coming from boot and shoe interests that they were ready to agree to substantial reductions in the duties on leather goods if hides were put on the free list. These interests apparently felt sure that there could be no reductions on boots and shoes below 15 per cent. ad valorem in the house rate, which is lower than the senate rate or the existing law. President Taft stated to a number of his callers that he would insist upon a reduction to at least 10 per cent. ad valorem, with proportionate decreases in the rates in other leather goods. This complicated the situation, and as a result, there were many conferences on that phase of the subject.

During the discussion of the hide question, the other subjects embraced in the "National issues" were neglected most of the time. Iron ore was taken up at the afternoon session today, but the rate was not fixed.

Senator Hale is making a stubborn fight for the retention of the dollar at on rate on print paper fixed by the senate. He has figured out that the difference between the cost of manufacture in the United States and Canada, considering trade, transportation, labor, and all other charges, is fully \$3.75 a ton. It is generally believed that the senate's rate will be named by the conference report. Little consideration has been thus far given to lumber, coal, or oil.

The glove and hosiery schedules, which were materially increased by the house over the Dividuo.

The glove and hosiery schedules, which were materially increased by the house over the Dingley rates, remained unsettled, although compromises have been suggested with regard to each.

Wright's Latest Success

Washington, July 24. - Orville Wright, at Fort Meyer, this afternoor surpassed all previous performance the Wright aeroplane in the matter the Wright aeroplane in the matter of speed, and in the sharpness of his turns. Wilbur Wright calculated the average speed with and against the wind at 47 miles an hour. One of the circles at full speed was estimated to be within a diameter of 150 feet.

### Campaigning For Budget

Charity for Bombay Poor
Bombay, July 24.—One hundred thousand dollars was distributed to thousand dollars was distributed to the beggars of this city during the burneral today of Naoroji Wadla, the last of the old Indian navy shipbuilders. Wadla was very wealthy and left iron ore, 15 cents a ton; print paper, nearly \$10,000,000 to charity, including a large fund to assist poor girls to marry.

Campaigning For Budget London, July 24.—No Hyde Park demonstration of recent years has been able to boast of such an array of members of parliament as spoke this forenoon from the platforms erected in London's great open air meeting place in support of Chancellor of the Extended thousand dollars was distributed to the support of chancel in support of Chancellor of the Extended thousand dollars was distributed to the support of the support of chancel or the park probably approximately approximately to the conference of the support of chancel or the park probably approximately approximately approximately approximately and the support of t

# IS INCREASED

Known Victims of Late Gulf Hurricane Now Number Forty-one

OTHERS MISSING MAY YET BE ADDED

Losses of Property Are Placed by Last Reports at Two Millions

New Orleans, July 24 .- With definite eports today of thirteen additional deaths as the result of the hurricane in Texas and Louisiana on Wednesday, the death list tonight totals 41. Also six previously reported missing are still unaccounted for. Dispatches today from Angleton, Texas, confirmed the report that Maurice de Wolf, his wife, six children and negro servant nad been drowned at Christmas bayou.

Added to these were Capt. J. K. Glasscock, who died at Angleton, Texas of shock and exposure, and Columbus Maddox, believed to have lost his life near Angleton.

near Angleton.

At Rock Island, Texas, John Finley and David Jarvis, farmers, were buried in the wreckage of their homes.

Those missing are C. FI. Dally, circulation manager of the Galveston Tribune, Onesime Herbert, of Creole, La., and former members of the crew of the schooner Columbus.

While the versions towards.

schooner Columbus.

While the various towns and cities which suffered damage in the hurricane have reported property losses aggregating in the latest reports over \$2,000,000, the absence of estimate of crop damage makes anything like a correct measure of the total damages. Many rural sections lost barns and residences not included in the big known, damage list.



## **SUMMER** COOKING

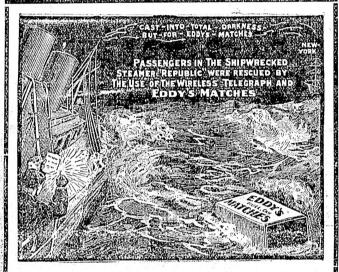
## VICTORIA GAS CO., LIMITED

## Choice Fresh Fruits

| RED AND BLACK CURRANTS, per box1   |
|------------------------------------|
| LOGANBERRIES, per box 1            |
| GRAVENSTEIN APPLES, per pound 1    |
| CHERRIES, imported, per pound 2    |
| CHERRIES, local, 2 boxes 2         |
| RASPBERRIES, 2 boxes 2             |
| PEACHES, 2 pounds 2                |
| BANANAS, per doz 3                 |
| ORANGES, per dcz 3                 |
| PLUMS, per basket 4                |
| APRICOTS, per basket 6             |
| TYPE THE PARTY OFFICE TO A CITY OF |

### WATERMELONS, EACH 30c

The Family Cash Grocery



ALWAYS EVERYWHERE IN CANADA ASK FOR

## EDDY'S MATCHES

## In Choosing Wall Paper

OR INTERIOR DECORATIONS

It is essential that you have a large and well assorted stock of up-to-date goods to select from, and competent salesmen to help make the selection. We have a very choice assortment of inexpensive goods which we will be pleased to show

WALL PAPERS, from per roll......5c

## MELLOR BROS., LTD.

Telephone 812

## Opening Sale **NEW STORE**

Under well-known management

GENUINE FANCY GOODS, IVORY AND SILVER WARE, BEAUTIFUL CHINESE POTTERY

## Tables, Chairs and Lounges

RATTAN, HARDWOOD AND GRASS NEW PATTERNS AND STYLES JUST IMPORTED

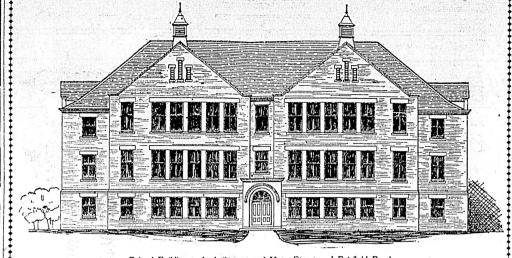
LEE DYE & CO.

Between Douglas and Broad Sts.



PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

## School For Southwest Section of City



School Building to be built corner of Moss Street and Fairfield Road

crete construction on the Kahn sys-

Harrisburg, Pa., July 24.—Not more than one-fourth crop of peaches and

one-third crop of apples will be gathered this year in Pennsylvania, according to information received at

the state department of agriculture

State zoologist Zuraxio estimates that the loss to the apple growers this year will amount to \$1,000,000. "This will be due mostly to the coddling moth," said Prof. Zuraxio. "The inspectors of the department say that nearly 95 per cent of the apples of the state have been stung or are wormy. The drought is responsible for some of the shortage to the apple crop, but the moths have damaged most of the apples that did develop." The peacles of the state also will be small in number. The pear crop will be almost an entire fallure this year.

## BUILDING NEW

What Public Works Department Is Doing in Metchosin and Colwood

The road improvements carried out within the last few months by the provincial government in Metchosin, Colwood and Happy Valley districts were in part visited yesterday aftermoon by representatives of the press of Victoria, who as guests of the press of Victoria, who as guests of H. Helmeken, K. C., spent a most enjoyable time and were entertained right royally. From a brief survey of what has been accomplished during the last few months, and an outline of the work months, and an outline of the survey of the survey of the work is the right man in the right place, and what is especially gratifying to the farming districts outlying Victoria, he is taking an active interest in their representations and needs in the matter of road improvements. Not only are new roads being constructed, but the existing ones are being widened in parts, and provements. Not only are new roads being constructed, but the existing ones are being widened in parts, and due largely to the improved methods of communication, the different districts are experiencing an era of development litherto impossible.

Although the outing, only lasted from 2 p. m. until 8 p. m. a considerable amount of territory was covered, and in going from place to place no time was lost owing to excellent arrangements made by the host of the day, Mr. Helmcken.

Visit Residences

The party which consisted of H.

Times, crossed Esquimalt harbor by motor launch to Rose Bank, the beautifully situated bungalow on the banks of the harbor, the property of Mr. Helmeken. Here a brief stay was made while the party was shown over the artistically decorated dwelling. Plain on the outside, but elaborate within, the bungalow is without doubt one of the most attractive summer residences in the vicinity. The front sitting room is beautiful in the extreme, the walls being of pine, the interior rooting of rough bark, and the fireplace of granite taken from the immediate neighborhood. Within a stone's throw from the water, and at the foot of a hill crowned with lofty pine trees, an excellent view of the harbor and distant Olympics can be obtained from the house, the grounds of which extend along three-quarters of a mile of embayed waterfrontage, adjoining Hatley park, where the palatial residence of the Lieutenant-Governor is now nearing completion.

lying at ancent, those aboard naving gone to spend the week end at this favorite camping ground.

At Parry Bay a landing was made at the foot of the new road, which has been constructed from the beach to Join the Metchosin highway. Here an automobile was in waiting, and was boarded by the tourists. A portion of the new road, which has been built within the last two months, was traversed. This is the only means of communication, otherwise than through private property, to the beach between Esquimait Harbor and Rocky Point, a distance of 15 miles. It will prove an excellent outlet for pienic parties, and the farming community of Metchosin are hopeful that the time is coming when it will be possible for them to ship their produce to Vietoria by water, instead over the long land route as at present.

Happy Valley

them to ship their produce to victoria by water, instead over the long land route as at present.

Happy Valley

Proceeding through Metchosin proper the automobile party swung into the Happy Valley road, and a delight-tul pilgrimage was made along this umbrageous avenue, the homesteaders on the way turning out to give the passers a welcome. At many points there were indications that the public works department had been improving the road, which at points was widened, at others banked up, and the dangerous turnings made easy. The filling in of weak places, and the construction of retaining walls, have made this road an ideal auto route. The giant pines which line either side, the brief glimpses of open land, its richness and fertility exploited by the agriculturist and the farms on the hill sides, formed a continuous panorama of interest.

Emerging from the Happy Valley road the Sooke highway was reached, and from there connection was made with the Goldstream road, the autoparty proceeding by this route to the city.

The outing, besides demonstrating the wonderful farming possibilities of the Metchosin and Colwood districts, showed that the British Columbia government is alive to these, and is advancing the work of opening up this territory with all possible dispatch. The Hon. Mr. Taylor, minister of public works, is proving himself a cabinet member of great resource, and is leaving no stone unturned to become personally acquainted with the needs of the districts, and where possible to have these fulfilled.

# SEATTLE FAILS

Sound City Cricketers Did Not Come to Play Albions-A Scratch Game

Owing to non-arrival of the Seattle cricket eleven, which was to have played the Albion eleven at Beacon Hill park yesterday, the fixture had to be called off.

Instead a game between two elevens of the home club was played, the elevens being captained by Menzles and Scott, the former securing an easy win in a single innings game. With the exception of Spain, who compiled 21, none of the Scott batsmen could play the bowling of Hilton, who was deadly. On the other hand the Menzle eleven played havoc with the opposile and a quarter which it ex-From the termination of the tion bowling and compiled the eleven played havoc with the opposi-

tends. From the termination of the Spit the road will take an upward score of 124 in quick order.

For the Scott team Winters, of the cableship Restorer, and Jenner were stream over which a bridge will be built.

Inception of Plan

The necessity of this road was con
The necessity of this road was con-

stream over which a bridge will be built.

Inception of Plan

The necessity of this road was conceived by the Colwood Development League, and upon representations being made to the Hon. T. Taylor, its advantages, both from a utilitarian and spectacular standpoint, were at once recognized. In the journey along the spit a magnificent view is obtained of Hatley Park Castle rising between the green wooded slopes fronting the lagon. The road will form a connecting link between points in Colwood and the landing place at Belmont. From the latter point it is hoped to establish a ferry in the near future, which will give connection of this road will be undertaken within a short time, an estimate of the cost being in progress at present.

The party next proceeded to the residence of George Heatherbell, president of the Colwood Development League, where they were met by Dr. A. T. Watt, honorary president of the league. Here a sumptuous repast had been, provided by the foresight of the host of the day, and after partaking of this a motor launch which lay waiting was taken, and the party augmented by Dr. Watt and Mr. Heatherbell, made a delightful trip to Parry Bay. On the way a brief visit was made to Albert Read, where greetings

Burberry's Famous "Slip-on" Coats

## ForMotorists and "Out-of-doorists"

There's no garment so comfortable and serviceable as a Burberry Raincoat. Manufactured from pure, wool gabardine, waterproofed in the spinning process. As the name indicates, these garments slip on easily, yet they fit perfectly and are smart and dressy looking.

## Prices \$18 to \$25

For general wear we have a wide choice in the best English and Scotch Tweeds and Worsteds—

## **Prices \$27 to \$30**

Tourists and race visitors should not fail to inspect our unrivalled line of genuine Burberry garments, - the very latest ideas.



\*\*\*\*\*\*

## SUMMER SHOE SALE

Of special interest is this, our first Summer Sale of Shoes. In anticipation of a good fall business, we have made big purchases. For these goods we need the space, and what is more to the point, we need money.

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO BUY THIS SEASON'S NEW FOOT-WEAR IN ALL CLASSES FOR THE WHOLE

Space does not permit of advertising the stock in detail, but the undermentioned

## Cool Canvas Foctwear Below Cost

MEN'S WHITE CANVAS BOOTS, welted. Regular \$2.50, for .......\$1.75 MEN'S WHITE CANVAS BOOTS AND SHOES. Regular \$2.00, for .. \$1.35 TAN CANVAS BOOTS—Men's sizes 6 to 10. Regular \$1.75, for.......\$1.35 LADIES' WHITE CANVAS SHOES, flexible sewn soles, covered or leather LADIES' CANVAS OXFORDS, in black, tan and white, not all sizes in each color, but in the lot 2 to 7. An English shoe, the regular price of which is

## The Anglo-American Footwear Co.

623 JOHNSON STREET, BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND BROAD STREETS

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY COLONIST

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*** 

STETSON'S \$4.50 and \$5.00, smartest and most becoming of Soft Felt Hats, very latest styles including "Opportunity" and "Mozelle," newest shades, embracing the latest "pea-green."

CHRISTIES \$3.00, latest London shapes, "Lucerne Blue," bronze, resida, etc., in soft felts, exceedingly choice

F. A. GOWEN Amalgamated T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.



## THE STORK

Ladies' and Children's Store THE LAST OF OUR SUMMER DRESSES AT GIVING-AWAY PRICES

R. TUNNICLIFFE & CO.

## A GENUINE BARGAIN

TO SEE THIS MEANS TO BUY IT

FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW-Almost new with space upstairs to make two more nice rooms. Stone foundation, well built throughout, and modern conveniences. ¾ of an acre of land to the house, mostly planted in fruit, some flower gardens. This property is close to car line and all in very good order-

## FOR QUICK SALE \$3,700

The owner was asking \$5,000 for this a short time ago.

APPLY TO

## A. G. Howard Potts

731 Fort Street

## STEWART WILLIAMS & CO. H. W. UAVIES, M.A.A.

Duly instructed, will sell by

## Public Auction

At their Mart, Fort street, on

## TUESDAY, July 27th Household Furniture

At 2 o'clock Sharp, a large quantity of

## Gents' Furnishings. Etc.

Consisting of dress shirts, soft shirts, underwear, hats, caps, shoes, slippers, suits, trousers, necktles, collars, overcoats, heavy mackinaw coats and pants, a quantity of razors, shaving soap, fishing tackle, cartridges, to-bacco cutter, paper holders, twine, iron brackets, files, screws, collar buttons, mouth organs, pocket knives, table knives, pencils, pens, also a good safe by the Hall's Safe Co., of Cincinnati. On view on Monday, 26th inst.

The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams

## PRELIMINARY NOTICE

Under instructions from W. H

## Wednesday, Aug. 4

At his residence, 1217 Whittaker street, all his

## Elegant and Costly Furniture and **Furnishings**

SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, PLATED WARE MASON & RISCH PIANO BEDDING, STEEL RANGE, ETC.

and Other Goods

Maynard & Son AUCTIONEERS

Maynard & Son FRIDAY, 30th

## Desirable and Well-

MAYNARD & SON, Auctioneers

Championship Tennis Doubles. Boston, July 24.-The eastern cham pionship doubles play in the 19th anpionship doubles play in the 19th annual tennis tournament of the Long-wood Cricket Club, came to a close to-night, with a victory for L. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney, jr., Harvard inter-collegiate champions, known as the Boston team, who defeated the New York team, R. D. Little and E. P. Larn-ed, in a five set match 6-3, 3-6, 6-4, 1-6, 6-3.

### Sargent Loses Golf Match.

Sargent Loses Golf Match.

New York, July 24.—George Sargent, the open golf champion, was beaten by 1 up on his morning round at Forest Park links this morning in the golf turnishings. Keep this sale date in mind.

Maynard & Son - Auctioneers

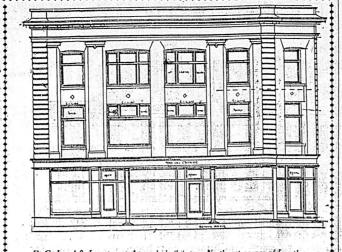
Sargent Loses Golf Match.

New York, July 24.—George Sargent, the open golf champion, was beaten by 1 up on his morning in the golf turnishings. It is an elegant lot of household furnishings. Keep this sale date in mind.

Sargent Loses Golf Match.

New York, July 24.—George Sargent, the open golf champion, was beaten by 1 up on his morning in the golf and C. T. Sweeney, of the Brook-links of a most spirited nature. Sargent had no previous knowledge of the links, which gave the amateurs, who had learned their game on the links, a decided advantage.

## A New Office Building



B. C. Land & Investment Agency's building on Northeast corner of Lungley and Broughton Streets

New \$20,000 office building now in course of erection for the British Columbia Land and Investment company on the northeast corner of Langley street and Broughton street which will be completed in a few weeks time. The ground floor will be rented as of-

## HON. W. PUGSLEY

Minister to Make Tour Over the Local Harbor Tomorrow

The Hon. W. Pugsley, minister of public works in the Dominion government, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon from Seattle, being met at the boat by a delegation from the local Liberal Association. During his visit here, which will last until Tuesday morning, strong representations will be made to him of the need of improvements in Victoria harbor, and a plan embodying these, which has been drawn up by T. C. Sorby, secretary of the Inner Harbor Association, will be submitted for his consideration. day afternoon from Seattle, being me

Tomorrow morning at 9.30 o'clock a deputation of the board of trade will meet the minister in the board rooms, and after the situation in the local harbor is explained to him the party yill proceed aboard the steamer City of Nanaimo over the harbor below the E. & N. railway bridge. This excursion will last until 1 p. m., when Mr. Fugsley will proceed to the Empress hotel, where he will be the guest of the Canaddan Club. After the luncheon he will again be taken to the harbor proceeding to that part above the E. & N. bridge, the trip being made in the stern wheel steamer, White Swan Flyer. The remainder of the afternoon will be passed in the inner harbor. On Tuesday morning Mr. Pugsley leaves for Nanaimo. Tomorrow morning at 9.30 o'clock

## **OBITUARY NOTICES**

Giles.

The funeral of the late George Pitman Giles took place yesterday aftermoon from the undertaking rooms of W. J. Hanna, Yates street. Rev. Dr. Campbell conducted the services after which the funeral service of the I. O. O. F. was conducted by Chaplain Siddel, assisted by Grand Master McLean. Members of the I. O. O. F. and the Sons of England, to both of which orders the deceased belonged, marched to the cemetery in a body. Many floral offerings were sent by sympathizing friends here and in Kamloops. The pallbearers were H. McLean, A. E. McLean, F. McKitrick, Hugh Grant, A. Thompson and F. C. Dillabaugh.

Black.

Black.

The death occurred yesterday morning at the Royal Jubilee Hospital of William Black, a resident of Victoria for the past 25 years. Decased, who was 70 years of age, was a native of Ireland and an old soldier. He wafs formerly employed by Major Dupont as coachman. The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock from Hanna's chapel, Yates street. Rev. Mr. Grundy will conduct the services.

Rept Furniture
and Effects

Also in this sale there will be about FIVE HORSES, THREE COWS, LOT OF CHICKENS.
Full particulars later,
MAYNARD & SON

Moran

After a long and painful illness
Peter Joseph Moran, aged 42, passed
away at the Royal Jubilee hospital
yesterday. A native of Belfast, Ireland, a plumber by trade, he had resided in Vancouver for some time
past, and at one time was employed
by John, Colbert & Son, of this city,
He is survived by four sisters, Mrs.
D. G. Cox, of 911 Fort street; Mrs.
A. Galy, Vancouver; Mrs. J. Passey,
Calgary, and Mrs. B. Kinniburgh,
New York. The remains were removed to the chapel of the B. C. Funeral
and Furnishing Company, and will
repose there until tomorrow, when
they will be conveyed to the residence
of the deceased sister, at 911 Fort
street, from where the
funeral will
take place on Tuesday.

take place on Tuesday. Robertson

The funeral of Hilda Robertson took place yesterday afternoon from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral and Furnishing Company. Interment was made at Ross Bay cemetery, the Rev. Baugh Allen officiating at the parlors and at the graveside.

Spencer

The death occurred last evening at St. Joseph's hospital of John Spencer, aged 37 years, a native of London, England, Deceased, who was a farmer at Findlay Creek, East Kootenay, came here four weeks ago for medical treatment. He leaves a widow and a young daughter, both of whom are at present in the city. The funeral, which is in the hands of the B, C, Funeral and Furnishing Company, will take place tomorrow at 2.30 p. m. from the parlors of the undertaking firm. The Rev, Baugh Allen will officiate,

### PRESENTATION MADE TO R. F. LEIGHTON

Manager of Country Club the Reci-pient of Handsome Silver Service

Before the beginning of the races at the Oak Bay track yesterday after-noon a tribute was paid by a host of admirers and well wishers to the most admirers and well wishers to the most popular racing official, in the Dominion, and probably in the United States, when Manager Robert F, Leighton, of the Country Club was presented with a handsome silver dinner and tea service, by his associates and admirers, among the officials and horsemen now in attendance at the meeting.

men now in attendance at the meeting.

The affair came as a complete surprise to Mr. Leighton, ighthe purchase of the silverware had been kept a secret from him. Promptly at 1:30 p.m. Mr. Leighton was invelged to a distant part of the grounds, while the silver set was brought forth, and placed on the verandah of the club's offices near the entrance gate. At the same time horsemen, jockeys and officials and employes began to gather to the number of over 300. When everything was in readiness a messenger was despatched to notify Mr. Leighton that he was wanted at the office.

ger was despatched to notify Mr. Leighton that he was wanted at the office.

Upon seeing the large crowd he surmised that there must be some trouble, but his mind was quickly disabused when he was escorted to the verandah and told that the assemblage was there to pay him nomage, and witness the presentation of the silver service.

Mr. W. J. Taylor, K. C., the city barrister, made the presentation speech, in a most appropriate and witty style. He alluded to the fact that Mr. Leighton was the most popular racing official in British Columbia, and told him that the people here wanted him to remain and continue his efforts in uplifting and placing racing on a firm basis.

At the conclusion of Mr. Taylor's remarks, Mr. Leighton was so overcome with emotion that it was some time before he could speak. He expressed his great surprise at such a token of friendship and closed by thanking all of his friends over and over again.

The silver sets were purchased in

thanking all of his friends over and over again.

The silver sets were purchased in this city and are a fine example of the silversmith's art. On the larger box is the following inscription: "Presented to Robert F. Leighton by his friends, Victoria B. C., July 24, 1909."

Rev. Mr. Grundy will the Body of the late Alton Hughes, who died at the Royal Jubilee heappital on Thursday of appendicitis was shipped via the C. P. R. to Medora, Man. whence deceased and his wife came to the coast but a short time ago on a holiday trip.

West.

The body of the late Dr. A. C. West who died at Vancouver on Thursday will arrive in the city this afternoon. The funeral will take place from the Hanna chapel, Vates street at o'clock-this afternoon to Ross Bay. Rev. Mr. Tapscott will conduct the services.

Moran

After a long and painful illness. Peter Joseph Moran, aged 42, passed away at the Royal Jubilee hospital yesterday. A native of Belfast, irelated a plumber by trade, he had reversed and after directing the company to that effect and after directing the company to that effect of draw the bylaw to submit the matter to the ratepayers, at the special session of the city council held on Thursday night, additional changes

Moran

After a long and painful illness and after directing the city solicitor to draw the bylaw to submit the matter to the ratepayers, at the special session of the city council held on Thursday night, additional changes

Moran

Agreement

The fat is again in the fire with regard to the agreement with the B. C. Electric company under which that all during the interval Miss Hoffman must not be molested. The deancer was arrested last night after the performance.

After a long and painful illness, Peter Joseph Moran, aged 42, passed away at the Royal Jubilee hospital yesterday. A native of Belfast, Irelated the company to that effect, and after directing the city solicitor to draw the bylaw to submit the matter to the ratepayers, at the special session of the city council held on Thursday night, additional changes

The between Montreal Wiley Drive Commissioner Baker. The seministioner said that he had directive the agreement which the matter to the ratepayers, at the special session of the city council held on Thursday night, additional changes

The decent Tuesday, when the court with its projected plant at Jordan river.

After completing the agreement, and notifying the company to that effect, and after directing the city solicitot of draw the bylaw to submit the matter to the ratepayers, at the special session of the city council held on Thursday night, additional changes were made in the agreement which are not likely to prove acceptable to the company. In any event after notifying his directors that the arrangement had been reached, Mr. Goward has now to submit to them yet another agreement. It is altogether probable that the negotiations will be called off altogether.

The action of the city fathers is regarded by the company as the reverse of businesslike.

## FINE ADVERTISING!

Danseuse Gertrude Hoffman and the Question of Tight Terminals

New York, July 24.—Gertrude Hoff-man, the dancer, was arraigned in the police court today and paroled un-the police court today and paroled un-

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies, Misses and Children



the Dress Beautiful Exclusive and Economical



CHILDREN'S VESTS, I to 4 years, a splendid range. To be cleared out on Tuesday at the ridiculous price of, each.....

up to \$8.25. Tuesday's price.....

TWELVE SMART PARASOLS, the balance of a recent shipment, ranging in values as high as \$3.75. Tuesday's price .....

FORTY DAINTY PARASOLS, in navy, white, pink, sky, etc. Beautifully trimmed with lace and chiffon. Regular values up to \$5.00. Tuesday's price .....

OUR WHITEWEAR SALE GOES MERRILY ON. HAVE YOU ENJOYED ANY OF THE RICH BAR-GAINS? IF, NOT, WHY NOT?

Ladies' ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.,



## DINING ROOM **FURNITURE**

## A Splendid Stock of Furniture

For the Dining Room is now on view, including many fine designs in Sideboards, Buffets, China Cabinets, Extension Tables and Dining Chairs in popular finishes. Prices are extremely low, considering that the goods are well made for use and not merely for selling. Come while our stock is complete. The goods will please you and so will our price. We guarantee "Goods as represented or money refunded."

## Mission **Buffet**

Solid ¼-cut Early English Oak Buffet, handsome de-sign, beautifully finished. Leaded glass front to cupboards, I large and 3 small drawers, I velvet lined. Oxidized trimmings-

CASH PRICE, \$33.30

## Mission Chairs

Set of solid 1/4-cut Early English Oak Dining Chairs, box seats covered with No. I selected real leather. Set consists of I arm and 5 small chairs. Comfortable and pleasing design-

CASH PRICE, \$28.80

## Extension **Tables**

Mission style solid Early English Oak, square legs. Top closed, 40 x 46, opens to 6 feet. A very substantial design-

CASH PRICE, \$12.60

Near City Hall

Montreal, July 21.—The steamer Laprairie, which piles between Montreal and Laprairie on the other side of the St. Lawrence River, was burned to the water's edge this morning. Overheated boilers are believed to have caused the fire. The loss is estimated at \$40,000 and is covered by insurance.

Killed by Live Wire

Nelson, July 24.—George Olten, employed at the switchboard of the Nelson power plant at upper Bonnington falls, was instantly killed while on duty at 1:30 this afternoon by contact with a live wire. Deceased was 45 years old, and leaves a widow. He came to British Columbia from New Propagatic five years and an inquest Brunswick five years ago. An inquest will be held tomorrow.

Milk Chocolate Stick, Medallions, Croquettes, Cream Bars etc. are truly delicious.

For sale by all dealers from Coast to Coast.

THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.

Let Us Estimate on Your Wiring

## Electrical Fixtures

ETC., ETC.

Only first class material used. Workmanship guaranteed. Prices right.

HAWKINS & HAYWARD

PHONE 643.

## The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

## The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents, if paid in advance. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban dis-tricts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

Sunday, July 25, 1909

### DR. PUGSLEY

Victorians, without distinction of politics, are very glad to see the Minister of Public Works. He has taken a wise course in not only visiting this part of Canada, but staying long enough to get in touch with the views of the people. We have had federal-ministers here before. Most of them have come like shadows and so departed. Mr. Prefontaine was a notparted. Mr. Prefontaine was a notable exception. He was very much more room to accommodate on the alert to see what was wanted and there is not the least doubt that his visit resulted in great good. Some of our other ministerial visitors have remained a little while with us, notably Messrs. Fielding and Paterson. The Premier himself has only been in what was he called a come about in what was he called a come about The Premier himself has only been here under circumstances which did not permit him to give much attention to public questions. We suppose we are doing Mr. Pugs-

ley no injustice in supposing that his observation has not hitherto been very forcibly directed to the potentialities and claims of Vancouver Island. There are certain public works to which his attention will be specifically called while he is here, but before he is asked to consider these we would like to impress upon his mind that Vancouver Island is considerably more than half as big as the province from which he comes. To help him to an understanding of what we have in the way of area on this island, we may tell him that if Victoria were set down on Halifax, Cape Scott, which is the Island's northern extremity, would be somewhere in the neighborhood of Edmundston. If the Mainland part Island in the matter of natural rehere something well worthy of consideration even in a country that is so vast and richly endowed as Canada.

When Mr. Pugsley sails north in the course of a day or two with Mr. Templeman he will get an idea of a fact, which not many Easterners have as yet grasped, namely that the real frontier of Canada in the west is not the continental shore line, but for half the distance the outer coast of Van-couver island. He will notice Seymour Narrows, and doubtless he will be told that it was here that Marcus Smith wanted the Canadian Pacific to cross so as to reach the outer harbors on this Island, because they are by all odds the best points from which to carry on commerce to and from the Orient. He will also be told that it is not necessary to build bridges to reach the Island, because the facilities for running car ferries are exceptionally favorable. He may not be told, but he ought to know that the greater part of the timber that is sawn in Vancouver, and the manufacture of which has built up that city, is cut above Seymour Narrows, and that the towage of the logs and the losses incident thereto amount to an exceedingly handsome profit, so that if a railway came to the continental shore line somewhere above Seymour Narrows, it would do the timber carrying trade him to make any promises, but simpropositions he may be able to perial trade may be fostered upon his own observations.

the Victoria of the future. Here is demonstrates that Mr. Asquith is facilities whereby the timber standing on the southern end of Vancouver Island and along its west coast could be transported to the Prairies. There is enough timber in the area mentioned to load two full trains a for the next 150 years. That will be needed on the Prairies, and the cars, medical on the Frairies, and the cars, which carry it, are not coming back empty. They will bring what the Prairies have to ship, and that is wheat. This means docks, wharves and elevators. The Minister ought to have this mental picture in mind when he goes sight-seeing with the Board of Trade on Monday morn-

The Colonist welcomes Mr. Pugsley to Victoria as a public man occupying a position of great importance in the councils of the country.

### NEW BUILDINGS.

We print this morning pictures of some new buildings in course of erection in this city. Others have been square pretty well with the Sermon late in making itself manifest,

printed in former issues, and others are yet to be shown. In fact it is not very easy to keep up with the erection of new business premises in the city As far as residences are concerned the picturing of them long ago passed

outside the limits of practability.

If there is a pessimist yet lurking ir his lair in this city, we hope he will those that preceded them and the many other structures that are going up signify. A couple of years ago, you could hear him growling a mile off. His noise sounded something like this: "It's all very well to talk about build-ing residences; but don't you talk to me, until business blocks begin to go up; then I'll admit there is something doing." Of course he will continue to growl, but we confess to a little curlosity to know just what his next

None of the structures shown today, except the Pemberton block, are of exceptional size, but the point about them is that they indicate a growing demand for business premises. New buildings have been going up, but the old ones have not been deserted. When D. Spencer, Limited, enlarged their establishment to its present proportions, many people said that this meant the decrease of other houses in the same lines of trade; but we know that Campbell & Co. and Young & Co. have to secure more room and very sources of the business suburbs of Victoria, growth will be witnessed here that will equal anything that has been seen on the Pacific coast. Here's a prediction: If the enterprises, which the people of Victoria are now laboring to promote, are accomplished during the next three years, within eight years from this date there will be one hundred thousand people residing in and in the immediate vicinity of Victoria, and one year can be taken off for every year saved in accomplishing those

### MR. ASQUITH'S POSITION.

Mr. Asquith has defined his position in regard to the Budget in no uncertain terms, and he has said enough to somewhere in the heighborhood of tain terms, and the has said choogs to Edmundston. If the Mainland part set a good many people thinking a set a good many people thinking a little more earnestly than they have been in the habit of doing. He has Vancouver Island without overlapping shown the question of tariff reform in any of the pieces. When we add to a light that had not hitherto been cast this the fact that this is a very rich upon it. The Colonist has always taken upon it. The Colonist has always taken the position that Canadians ought to sources, we are sure the Minister will look upon the tariff question, as it re-concede the statement that we have lated to the United Kingdom, from a strictly Imperial standpoint. Because we choose to raise our revenue from duties, and in so doing have adopted a tariff, which is protective, it does not follow that the people of the United Kingdom ought to do so; but a lot of very excellent people in Canada have chosen to think it did so follow. The Montreal meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire was occupied chiefly by Canadian protectionists endeavoring to show why the United Kingdom should adopt protection. Of course that sort of nonsense was abandoned long ago, and the school of Canadian would-be statesmen, who were instructing their grandmother to suck eggs, so to speak, in this matter, have all come to the position which the Colonist has all along occupied, namely, that the people of the United Kingdom are quite competent to manage their own affairs without any assistance from us.

Mr. Asquith has given the tariff party in the United Kingdom something to on local option does not come as a surthink about. He points out that Germany, with its "scientific" tariff is face to face with an enormous deficit, and that the United States has found itself in the same position, and feels the inadequacy of a tariff to meet its purposes so much as to contemplate amending the constitution so as to perof the greatest forest area in British mit of the imposition of an income tax. Columbia. We mention these things Of course, all this proves is that proto Mr. Pugsley, not because we expect tective tariffs are not panaceas for all the ills that national exchequers are ply that the facts may find a lodg-ment in his mind, so that when by trial aspect of the case; nor does it and bye he is asked as a member of afford an answer to those who ask for the Dominion cabinet to consider certariff reform in order that inter-imform an opinion based to some extent does show is that the tariff reformers, when they appeal to the country, are We hope the Minister will carry going to meet some arguments that away with him a mental picture of have hitherto been ignored. It also the bare outline, which he can fill in for himself. A line of railway from weak spot in an adversary's armour here to Barkley Sound would provide and drive his lance home with tremendous effect.

## DR. ELIOT'S NEW RELIGION

The ex-President of Harvard says ve are to have a new religion. The first thought that arises in connection with this statement is that Dr. Eliot has a distinct advantage over the Apostle Paul, for he can send out his theories to all corners of the earth without having to leave his comfortable library in Charlestown. It took Paul the best part of a year to get from Tarshis to Rome, and he came near not getting there at all; but it was known all over the North American Continent yesterday morning that the learned Doctor had on the previous day made some observation as to a new religion.

Dr. Eliot's new religion may be defined as Christianity with Jewish Seattle is willing to "fight fair." If traditions, Oriental imagery and we remember the performances at mediaeval logic left out. It will Skagway aright, the fairness is very

ideas in Twentieth Century language looks at things from the standpoint of modern philosophy and discards the logic of the ecclesiastics of the Middle Ages. Hence of necessity he cuts himself loose from all previous dogma and fine-spun theories. In Dr. Eliot's religion the supernatural is to have no place, but probably if he were asked to define the supernatural, he would be compelled to take refuge in a cloud of words that would convey no definite meaning. In one sense of natural. Most people use the expression to signify that which they can-not understand or what appears uncanny or simply what is unusual. Dr. Eliot would hardly attach these mean ings to it. We must be content to remain Ignorant of just what he did mean. It may be that there are agencies of an occult character which determine human action, and we feel certain that Dr. Eliot would not dispute such a proposition.

The ex-President says there will be no dogma in h.s new religion, and forthwith proceeds to dogmatize a little on his own account by telling us that there will be no such idea changed quickly. In other words he does not permit the doctrine of conversion to have a place in the new system. With all respect to so distinguished a scholar, we venture the opinion that he is both unscientific and unphilosophical in such an opinion. Science and philosophy both require that theories should be in accordance with facts, and there are too many instances on record where character has been changed instantly to warrant any one in discarding such a possibility. No rational man contends that a man whose whole sentiments are debased and evil can in a single moment become pure and righteous; but surely Dr. Eliot will not contend that the direction of a man's course may not be altered in a moment. He will not assert that it is impossible for an evil man to "right about face" and mount upwards in-The object of the new religion is to

be "the development of the doctrine of co-operative good will." There is nothing specially new in that. Most of us had supposed Christianity to aim at this very object. But while we feel that to some extent Dr. Ellot must be convicted of phrase-making, we are in accord with him when he perceives in the tendency of religious thought today a trend towards simplicity. The day of elaborate doctrine is passing. Men are learning to look Christianity through Twentieth Century glasses, and not through the distorting lenzes of mediaevalism. The religion of the future will make

Dreadnoughts. Lucky we did not offer to build that Dreadnought.

little of beliefs and much of good

The reference to the Arion Club in our news columns yesterday was very pleasant reading. The prosperity of this admirable organization means very much in a musical way to Victoria.

We have had occasion in the past to refer to some pretty "snide" work, but the construction of the Lampson schoolhouse appears to Snider.

In the Magazine Section will be ound a map and description of the harbor improvement, which the Inner Minister of Public Works tomorrow.

The definite announcement by Mr. McBride that a plebiscite will be taken prise, for the Premier had already given out that this course would be

We notice that the City Barrister is of the same opinion as the Colonist on the legal aspect of the Sunday Closing matter, namely, that it is extraordinary if the power to regulate business in that regard is not vested in the City Council. His advice that the question

Nobody would have supposed a few years ago that a steamship like the Princess Victoria would not be able to carry all the ordinary passengers wishing to come to this city from Seattle on any day. Let us see: How long ago is it that we used to trust to Providence and the Utopia to get us over to the Sound sometime within twenty-four hours after we started?

Wood pulp is to be admitted free into the United States. This shows that our neighbors are much given to bluff-They professed to believe that they were able to bring all the world to its knees, but they are finding out that there are limits to their powers in this regard. The only way to deal with a country like the United States is to stand pat.

The Seattle Times complains that United States fishermen are discriminated against in the new regulations as to the sale of balt. But they are not. The prohibition applies to all vessels flying foreign flags. Let a Seattle fisherman register his ship in Canada and fly the Union Jack, and he can get all the bait he wants. It is not "a boycott" as the Times alleges. Our contemporary says that

WEILER BROS Home Furnishers Since '62

Price is not a safe thing to reckon on; reputation and known quality are. Weiler quality has built a reputation that has permitted us to remain in business at Victoria since 1862.

WEILER BROS.

Home Furnishers Since '62

## A New China Store--Shortly

WHEN PRESENT ALTERATIONS ARE COMPLETED, YOU WON'T RECOGNIZE THE FORMER SHOP—NEW GOODS, TOO

WE'LL have a new china store for you shortly—a store worthy of the excellent china and tableware we propose offering you this fall and winter, a place you'll delight in visiting. We have commenced alterations which, when completed, will make this china store the very finest in Canada—a credit alike to this city and the Dominion. In the meantime we ask you to bear with us if the noise of busy workmen and shifted departments makes shopping a little more difficult or less pleasant than usual. It won't last long—the great part of the work has been done in our factory and only requires placing upon the floors. New goods for the china store are already arriving and when alterations have been completed you'll be surprised

## SILVER FERN POTS New Arrivals, \$2.50

SATURDAY the silver store received a shipment of the prettiest silver fern pots we have ever shown. New and decidedly attractive designs are among these new arrivals, and withal the price is modest.

We have an excellent assortment now—showing 12 different patterns. These come from the largest makers of silver plate in the world, and represent the best efforts of this establishment's best designers. pots, and price tags that'll surprise you in their fairness. Priced at-\$2.50, \$4.50, \$6.00, \$7.50, UP TO \$12.00 —First Floor.

## WE WANT YOU TO SEE THESE NEW FURNITURE ARRIVALS

WE WANT you to visit this store and look over the many excellent furniture pieces added to the stock during the past two weeks. We can assure you that you will not be disappointed if you delight in dainty furniture styles.

The new arrivals include pieces for 'most any room in the home. Many new and out-of-theordinary designs are shown and in the little-priced lines this is particularly noticeable. In dining-room furniture and bedroom needs we show many handsome low-priced pieces. —Third Floor room furniture and bedroom needs we show many handsome low-priced pieces.

Extension Tables China Cabinets Dining Chairs

Hall Mirrors Hall Seats Hall Racks Umbrella Stands

Parlor Tables Tea Tables Pedestals Sideboards

Kitchen Cabinets Medicine Cabinets Card Tables Dressers and Stands

## CAMP FURNITURE GOLD METAL FOLDING KIND

JULY AND AUGUST are camp-ing months. Are you going camping? If you have planned to spend some of the Summer season at the seaside or at some of the pretty lakes you'll probably require some camp furniture, camp crockery, camp bedding, etc.

Here's a store grandly equipped to supply those needs—ready with the very best in each line and offering these at right prices. Before you purchase an outfit, come in and see what we have to offer you. In camp furniture we show the

very best makes. There isn't any-thing better made anywhere than the Gold Medal folding camp furni-In crockery you'll find many in-

teresting values and in bedding just the very lines you have been looking for. No trouble to show you

FOLDING CAMP BEDS, \$4.50 FOLDING ARM CHAIRS. \$2.25 FOLDING TABLES, at....\$4.50 FOLDING CAMP STOOLS..60¢ FOLDING RECLINING
CHAIRS,, at, each.....\$1.50
FOEDING CHAIRS, at...\$1.00

# "Silver Plate that Wears"

A handsome article and just as practical and useful as it is handsome. Whether it is used to serve plain baked beans or the most dainty dessert, it recommends itself to every housekeeper as most desirable. Everything else in

"Silver Plate that Wears"

We have just unpacked and priced some new arrivals in these bake dishes and now show a big choice of patterns. Drop in and ask to be shown these interesting

pieces. It's a pleasure to show them. Priced at, each—
\$5.00 \$6.00 \$7.50
\$9.00 \$10.00 \$14.00 -First Floor

### Late Carpet Arrivals KENSINGTON ART SQUARES

These are excellent wearers, being all wool and reversible. They have a double wearing surface. Art designs and colorings that'll please you. Pleased to have you come in and see these. Many are shown on rug rack and it'll take but a moment of your time.

SIZE 21/2x3 yards, at each \$11.00 SIZE 3x3 yards, at each. \$13.00 SIZE 31/2x3 yards, at each \$15.00 SIZE 3x4 yards, at each .. \$17.50 SIZE 31/2x4 yards, at each \$21.00 SIZE 4x4 yards, at each. \$23.50 SIZE 4x41/2 yards, at each \$26.00 SIZE 4x5 yards, at each. \$29.00

## KRYPTON WOOL ART SQUARES

These squares are particularly desirable for bedroom use, the dainty colorings and designs being especially well suited for this use. They are reversible. Designs and colorings that'll delight you. A full size range that'll fit most any bedroom.

SIZE 3x3 yards, at each .. \$19.00 SI/E 3x31/2 yards, at each \$22.00 SIZE 3x4 yards, at each .. \$25.00 SIZE 31/2x4 yards, at each \$29.00

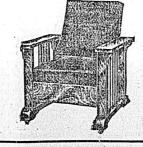
## Swell Morris Chairs Made In Our Factory

ROM our own factory comes a splendid offering in Morris chairs - two offerings. chairs are made of selected oak in Mission design and are finished in the popular Early English fin-

The workmanship throughout is up to the Weiler standard a guarantee that there is nothing better anywhere.

One chair is upholstered in Boston leather color to suit if you wish). Design of chair is strong and one of the most popular we sell. Priced at \$20

The other chair is a massive style and is upholstered in maroon leather. An excellent chair style. Priced at \$35



## **EXTENSION TABLES**



### Many New Arrivals Priced from \$7.50 to \$45

Several new arrivals in tables for the dining room this week. These give us a very complete showing of extension tables in round and square styles and in the popular golden and Early English finishes. Values are interesting, too, as you will find if you visit the showing. We have them priced from

\$7.50 to \$45

An excellent line of Early English finished tables are shown. Round and square styles of merit. Finely finished and priced at

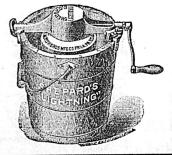
\$15 to \$45

## Ice Cream Freezers Priced from \$2.75

Pure ice cream is healthfulgood for young and old. The only safe and sure way to get the pure sort is to make it yourself, and this is an easy matter if you own a Lightning ice cream

This freezer makes the most delightful ice cream in the easiest manner. Little labor and little expense for ice. Always sure of success. Book of recipes with every freezer. Many sizes, from, each-\$2.75

-First Floor



HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862, AT VICTORIA, B.C.

SEND FOR THIS—FREE

Our fine, large Catalogue for 1909 is printed on the finest paper. The book has almost 2,000 illustrations of good size. Every article is fully described and priced, making it an easy matter to do your shopping at home if you have this book. Send your name for a copy TODAY.

## : News of the World in Brief ::

## PROVINCIAL

North Vancouver, July 24.—Next Thursday evening Rev. A. H. De Pencier of St. Paul's church, Vancouver, will preach the opening sermon in the new Anglican church of St. John the Evangelist in this city.

Joe Reynolds Assaulted.

Vancouver, July 24.—Joe Reynolds was brutally assaulted yesterday morning, and today is in so serious a condition that his life is in danger. Robert Reid, the alleged assailant, is held at police headquarters on the charge and has been refused bail until it is definitely known by physicians just how serious the case is. Reid is charged with common assault. Although the assault occurred yesterday morning Reid was not arrested until this afternoon. Reynolds has been an assistant manager at the Vancouver Transfer company's headquarters for many years.

### To Operate in Peace River.

To Operate in Peace River.

Vancouver, July 24.—A report from his prospectors in the Cobalt field that they had located a valuable ledge of silver ore, and the offer of some \$200,-000 for his rights called S. R. Mac-Clinton, president of the Ingenika-Finlay Development company of Vancouver to Ontario this week to estimate for himself the value of the find. Mr. MacClinton will call at Edmonton on his way east, where he will fit out a party of men to do prospecting work on the Peace river, some hundreds of miles north of that city. In anticipation of the opening up of the Peace river country by the Grand Trunk Pacific and other railways there is a great deal of interest being taken in the mineral possibilities of this region. In August the Dominion government will send in Frank Smith, C. E., a mining engineer of Edmonton to report on the oil and gas resources of Fort McMurray on the Athabasca, some three hundred miles north of Edmonton and to survey other mineral areas on the Peace and Mackenzie rivers.

## CANADIAN

Ottawa, July 24.—An amalgamation agreement has been filed with the secretary of state between the Canadian Northern and Alberta Midland railway and another between the C. N. R. and Saskatchewan and Northwestern railway.

## **FOREIGN**

Waterton, N. Y., July 24.—The heavy sea on Lake Ontario compelled the steamer Arundel, of the Charlotte, Rochester, Oswego, Alexandra Bay Bay route, to put into Sackett's harbor today. She has a large passenger list.

A ton of manner and the plant that has a canker eating out its heart.

You must destroy the cause before you can remove the effect.

You cannot cure Dandruff and Baldness by rubbing on hair lotions, and rubbing in vaseline, etc.

You must look to the cause of the trouble—it's a germ at the roots of your hair which causes it to fall out. Newbro's Herpicide destroys the germ, and healthy hair is the sure result.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

One dollar bottles guaranteed.

Cyrus H. Bowes, 98 Government street, Special agent.

Cuban Cabinet Solid.

New York, July 24.—General Carlos Garcia Velez, Cuban minister to the United States, this afternoon received a cablegram from President Gomez of Cuba, assuring him that there was no truth in the rumors of a disruption of the Cuban cabinet and that he and his brother, Justo Carlos Velez, who is Cuban secretary of State, would be retained at their present posts.

ACROSS CHANNEL

IN AEROPLA

### . Attracted Lightning.

Attracted Lightning.
Christiania, Norway, July 24.—Captain Engelstad, of the Norwegian navy, met a tragic death by lightning today. He was taking meteorological observations during a thunderstorm, when he happened to touch the winch holding the copper wire attached to the kite, which was a thousand yards high. He was struck dead on the spot. Captain Engelstad was a prominent officer, of high scientific attainment. He was to have commanded the Polar exploration ship Fram on the coming Amundsen Polar expedition.

### Crippled Bandit Sentenced.

Crippled Bandit Sentenced.

Spokane, July 24.—Paralyzed and hopelessly crippled for life by a bullet which went through his brain. Theodore Adams was carried into court on a stretcher yesterday and pleaded guilty to having tried to hold up a Cannonhill street car on the night of Jan. 1. Judge Hunter sentenced him to 14 years' imprisonment. Efforts for a pardon will be started by his mother. Adams was shot by U. Smith, a clerk, who was riding on the car the young bandit tried to rob. The bullet passed clear through his head above the cars.

## TRAIL SMELTER MAKES RECORD

Year's Production of Gold, Sil ver and Lead Reaches High Mark

Nelson, B. C., July 24.—During the year ending June 30, the Consolidated year ending June 30, the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company's smelter at Trail produced gold, silver, copper and lead to the value of \$5,500,000, a new record for the plant. The fact is the more noteworthy in view of the exceptionally low values of - metals during the twelve months in question. Many betterments have been carried out at the plant, including several new blast furnaces, much larger than those formerly used.

The total tonnage for the year was 347,000 tons, as against 305,956 for the previous year. In face of the market conditions the returns for the past year are \$77,500 over the previous year, which was by a long way a record one.

waterton, N. Y., July 24.—The heavy sea on Lake Ontario compelled the steamer Arundel, of the Charlotte, Rochester, Oswego, Alexandra Bay Bay route, to put into Sackett's harbor today. She has a large passenger list.

Police Inspector Indicted.

Chicago, July 24.—Police Inspector Edward C. McCann, was indicted today, charged with malfeasance in office in the alleged collection of "protection" money from illegal establishments of the West "Tenderloin."

HEALTHY PLANTS

Bequire the Most Careful Attention as Well as Good Soil.

Did you ever see a rosebush which—despite the most beneficent environment of soil—of sunshine—and of atmosphere—seemed never to achieve a healthy growth.

A ton of manure will not help a plant that has a canker eating out its heart.

You must destroy the cause before

The British Columbia Copper Company will at once resume operations at its Greenwood mines and smelter, and some 400 men will be employed. The close down since May 1 was caused by the strike at the coal fields, and the consequent coke shortage, and other troubles now settled.

The ore shipments for the week and year are: Boundary, week, 22,729 tons; year, 760,351; Rossland, 4,729 and 129,728 tons; Slocan-Kootenay, 3,655 and 165,168 tons.

### Balloonist in Collision

Balloonist in Collision
Newton, Ills., July 24.—During a balloon race here today Clarence Duncan and Roy Eastman, both of Vincennes, collided in the air. They had just cut loose from their balloons, which probably saved their lives, as they were 2,000 feet above the earth. Eastman's leg was badly crushed.

## IN AEROPLANE

Louis Blariot Makes Successful Flight From Calais to Dover

Calais, July 25, 5 a.m.—Louis Blariot has just started to make an aeroplane

has just started to make an aeroplane flight across the Channel.
Dover, July 25.—Louis Blariot successfully landed at Dover after a flight in his aeroplane across the English Channel.

M. Blariot landed on the cliffs of Dover. He is reported to have been slightly injured.

M. Blariot has for several years been an active aviator in France, and is said to have had more miraculous escapes in his career than any other aeronaut. He made a cross country fight from Tours to Arthenay, France, on March 31, 1998, in a monoplane. His latest achievement prior to crossing the Channel was a flight on June 13 from Etampes to Orleans, a distance of 25 miles.

### SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Hon. Dr. Young leaves tonight on the Charmer for Vancouver. Henry George Harder, of Tacoma, is in the city on an extended vacation.

Miss Gertrude Flumerfelt is staying with her mother, Mrs. Flumerfelt.

Miss Marjorie Rome left during the week for Vancouver.

Mrs. J. Harvey, 120 St. Andrew street, will not receive again until the third Wednesday in September.

Miss Lillian Clark, Niagara street, is leaving town tomorrow on a visit to Scattle.

Mr. Ceasar, who has been on a visit to Victoria, returned on Thursday to Van Anda Island.

Miss D. Mason and Miss Lorna Eberts are the guests of Mrs. Prior at her camp at Shawnigan Lake.

W. A. Griggs went over to Vancouver last night on a short business trip.

Dr. Young, minister of education, leaves today for Mission on business connected with his department.

Mrs. Watson, Miss Watson, and Miss Glendenning left today for Seattle, where they will visit the Exposition.

C. E. Jones, president of the Southern Editorial Association, spent yesterday in town.

Mrs. H. W. Eickhoff leaves today for the A.-Y.-P. at Scattle and will be the guest of Mrs. F. Bauer.

Mrs. Taffe and Miss Kingston left last night on the Charmer on a visit to friends in Vancouver.

Mrs. Hellgard returned yesterday from a two weeks' visit to friends in the Terminal City.

Among the many American visitors at present in town are Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Bangor, from Minneapolis.

Miss Lillie Banon, of Duncan, is spending a few days with friends in Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. John McKinnon of Guelph, Ont., are guests of Mrs. D. C. McKinnon of Mears street. Miss Milne of Forfar, Scotland, is paying a short visit to her brother, Mr. A. H. Milne, of this city.

Mrs. P. J. Butchart of Edmonton is spending a few weeks visiting with her sister-in-law, Mrs. R. S. Thompson, at the Gorge.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander of Boissevain, Man., are spending a short time in the city as the guests of Mrs. Batin, Esquimalt road.

Robert Leighton, manager of the Country club, Presiding Judge Skinner and J. E. Smart, went over to Vancouver last night on the Charmer.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Greenshields of Winnipeg, left last night on their return to the cast after an extended trip to the coast.

Among the passengers on the Charmer last night were J. F. Clifford, Charles Sangster, R. S. Brown, W. Snider, J. Gensen and J. F. Ritchie.

Mrs. William Johnston, of St. Paul, Minn., is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Cochrane, of Yates street, accompa-nied by her daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Sallaway have left on a visit to Vancouver and the Sound cicles. They will visit the A. Y. P. Ex-position before returning home.

Mrs. Walter McMicking, accompan-ied by Miss Nora J. York, spent a week end at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition with Mrs. Julia Sailes, of San Fran-cisco

Lew Finch has returned from Seat-tle, where he has been spending the week visiting the fair. He states it is equal, if not better, than the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

Dr. C. Paul Higgins, C. P. R. physician at Horner, Crow's Nest Pass, is visiting in the city. Dr. Higgins, who is a native son, is the youngest son of D. W. Higgins.

Mr. W. J. Walker, president and manager of the British American Live Stock Association, Ltd., who has been in Victoria a guest at the Driard, is returning to Vancouver today.

Hon. James W. and Mrs. Archibald, of Jacksonville, Florida, are visiting Victoria for a few days, the guests of Consul and Mrs. Abraham E. Smith, Mr. Archibald is one of the leading sollicitors of the Palm Tree State.

Misses Helen and Florence Prevost, of California, and Miss Needham, who have heen spending the summer at Christie school, West Coast, have re-

# Young's July Sale

HERE is no money earned so easily as the money saved on purchases. Money-saving opportunities are thicker than berries on a blackberry bush—thicker here than any other store at these Mid-summer Sale Prices. We have gone out of our way to cut prices deep; made every effort to give satisfaction.

Tourists, Motorists and those going on vacation note this Traveling Rug Sale for To-morrow

## TRAVELING OR MOTOR RUGS

Beautiful colorings, plain and plaids, regular price each, \$8.50, Monday's Price \$6.75

## Henry Young & Co.

II23 Government Street

Victoria B. C.

Prof. P. R. Walker, for 25 years city superintendent of schools of Rockford, Ills., and Fred E. Carpenter, attorney, also of Rockford, are visit-ing in Victoria, the guests of their old friends, Consul and Mrs. Abraham E.

Mrs. W. Ward, Miss and Master Ward, of South Turner street, accom-panied by Miss C. Hick and Miss N. Howell left yesterday on a visit to the Sound cities and will take in the Alas-ka-Yukon-Pacific exposition en route.

ka-Yukon-Pacific exposition en route.

W. R. Young, of Troy Mission, Missouri, is the guest of A. B. Ellis, Admiral's road. Mr. Young is accompanied by his wife and three children. He is interested in several timber claims on the Copper river, and will visit Prince Rupert.

For the first time in the years that the present American consul and Mrs. Smith have resided in Victoria, their

entire family are today gathered under one roof in this city, at their residence on Belmont avenue. Their visitors include A. Philip Smith, city attorney of Rockford, Ills., who is returning from the recent National convention of Elks held at Los Angeles, Cal., to which he was a delegate; Miss Lilian R. Smith, for ten years connected with the High school at Rockford, Ills.; Sidney W. Smith, solictor of the law firm of Gilton, Gaines & Smith, of Omaha, Nebraska, and H. Kenneth Smith, civil engineer of Seattle, Wash.

Old Father Time was observed to be seeking seclusion.

'You don't mak yourself prominent in the summer season," remarked the friend.

"No," responded Father Time, with a shake of his head, "it is too dangerous," ous."
"Dangerous?"
"Yes, in summer so many people artrying to 'kill time."—Chicago News.

Hicks—Do you know anything about Watkins? Wicks—Yes, but it is always my rule never to speak ill of my neighbors.— Exchange.

## Under The Hammer

Watches, Clocks, ware, Cut Glass, Leather Goods,

Jewelry, Silver-\$10,000 Stock Of

Field Glasses, Hand Painted China, Optical Goods, Souvenirs. &c. &c.

To be sold by Auction at FELIX McMANUS' Jewelry Store, Cor. Douglas and Johnson Sts.

## THIS IS A GENUINE SALE

No Cheap Goods are being introduced for the sake of making profit. My entire stock must be cleared out without regard to cost. I have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. A. L. Gottlieb, of Chicago, one of the celebrated "Big Four" Jewelers' Auctioneers of America, and even if you have no intention of buying, you will find it interesting to hear him at work.

SALES EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING COMMENCING ON SATURDAY, JULY 24th.

## FELIX McMANUS

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN

Cor. Douglas and Johnson Sts.

## 

Hold on to Your

Clothes Money

UNTIL YOU CAN GET TO

Our Special Sale

You can save money

faster than you can

make it by taking

advantage of our

SALES PRICES!

ALLEN & CO.

1201 Government St.

VICTORIA, B. C.

## For Sale at a Bargain

LARGE NEW SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, Upper Pandora Street (above Belmont Avenue) with all modern conveniences, for only ......\$3,200.00

This price is below cost, price being reduced as the owner wants to realize at once. We can arrange exceptionally favorable terms. It would pay you to look into this.

A number of good houses to rent

## SH-AMERICAN TRUST

## Headquarters For Silk Goods

Our special summer sale now proceeding. Now is the time to buy while the prices are down.

Best Pongee Silk in all colors, and guaranteed to wash, also Oriental Grass Litien Goods, Hand Embroidered Silk Opera Shawls and other Silk Goods too numerous to mention. Prices down as much as 50 per cent. Tourists and visitors would do well by calling in at our store.

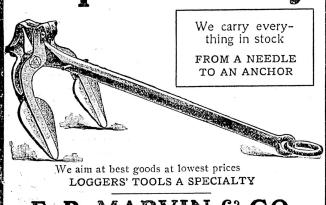
NOTE THE ADDRESS

### ORIENTAL IMPORTING CO.

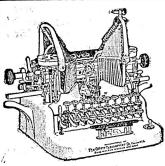
Opp. E. & N. Station

510 Cormorant St., Victoria, B. C.

## Shipchandlery



## E. B. MARVIN & CO.



## THE AMERICAN **OLIVER VISIBLE**

Meets the needs of the business world in a way that no other writing machine does.

Heavy manifolding. Sold on easy payment plan.

## THOMAS PLIMLEY

Central Cycle Store,

Opposite Spencer's.

1110 Government Street,

## Summer Camp for Boys and Men

Senior Camp at the Gorge, \$3.25 per week. Boys' Camp, Shore Harbor, Sidney, \$10.00 for 16 days, commencing July 3rd.

Join the Y. M. C. A. and go to camp.

## THE "BON AMI"

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS OUT-FITTING STORE 734 YATES STREET. Old Co-Op. Premises

Goods all new and latest designs. Imported direct from England. Call and inspect them and com-pare Prices and Quality.

BLOUSES A SPECIALTY

English Goods at English Prices

SHELTON & SON, Proprietors.

## TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders are invited for a new Women's Building to be erected on the exhibition grounds. Flans and specifications may be had at the office of D. C. Frame, Architect. Five Sisters' block. Tenders to be in on Saturday, first, at noon. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Next Sunday the Iroquols will stop at Salt Spring, Pender and Mayne Islands, both going and returning. This is also a very pretty and enjoy-able trip. Refreshments served on board. Take V. & S. train, 9.45 a. m. \*



## New England Hotel and Restaurant

GOVERNMENT STREET

Established over 50 years.

M. & L. YOUNG, Proprietors.

Telephone 161

## FALL STYLES

TRAVELLERS' SAMPLES

In Satin, Flannelette, Net, and Silk Blouses, Wrappers, Under-skirts, and Walking Skirts, at greatly reduced prices, on Sale Wednesday, at the

## NEWS OF THE CITY

Subscribes Also.

Amongst the additional subscriptions to the fund projected to bring the British scientists here is one from W. F. Robertson of \$10.

Natural History Society.
A regular meeting of the Natural History Society of British Columbia will be held tomorrow evening in their rooms in the Carnegle Library. The entertainment of the British Association will be considered at this meeting.

Augments Creosote Supply.

Augments Creosote Supply.

Owing to the necessity of purchasing cresote for the treatment of paving blocks, the supply secured from the Old Country some months ago being almost exhausted, the city will secure a supply from Chicago at a rate of 3½ cents per gallon. As the freight rate from the Windy City is figured at 60 cents per cwt. the cresote delivered in Victoria will cost the city about 15 cents per gallon compared with from 21 to 35 cents per gallon, the figure being paid by the city heretofore.

### Will Widen Thoroughfare.

Will Widen Thoroughfare.

After dickering with the owners for many months the city has finally decided that Toronto street shall be straightened. In several instances property owners have encroached upon the thoroughfare but the trouble has hitherto been that the city would have to incur too great an expense were the roadway widened to a uniform width. Negotiations have been underway for some time and a satisfactory arrangement has, it is stated, been made whereby the street can be widened to a width of 33 feet.

Will Supply Crushed Rock.

Will Supply Crushed Rock.

The city has accepted the offer & H. W. E. Canavan of crushed rock delivered at any point within the city at \$1.80 per cuble yard. The city will give him the right to erect bunkers on the city wharf at the foot of Herald street free of charge for the delivery of the rock from seows. Mr. Canavan will purchase the big crusher which belongs to the city and which has been lying for several months past on Cook street. The estimated cost of the crusher at the present time—is placed at \$4,248.

### To Sing at Metropolitan

To Sing at Metropolitan

Mrs. Counsell, contralto soloist, of
Augustine church, Winnipeg, will sing
Mendelssohn's "But the Lord Is
Mindful of His Own," at the evening
service in the Metropolitan church today. Mrs. Counsell is a great favorite with Winnipeg audiences, and the
many ex-residents of the Prairie
Metropolis now living in Victoria, will
be pleased to have the opportunity of
again hearing her. Mr. and Mrs.
Counsell arrived yesterday, and are
spending a few days visiting in the
city. They are guests at the Empress
hotel.

### Careless Campers

Careless Campers

The stupidity of campers and picnickers in leaving fires upon the beach or foreshore to smoulder untended, is pointed out by residents of Gordon Head. L. W. Toms some little time ago just caught a fire, which if allowed to go unchecked, would have swept across the headland and wiped out much valuable timber. Two years ago a large section of his land was swept by fire through similar carelessness. If plenickers would light their fires well down on the foreshore, and when they are finished with them, would sprinkle sand upon them, all danger would be obviated.

### Inquire Into Timber Resources.

Inquire Into Timber Resources.

Hon. F. J. Fulton, minister of lands, has issued notice that the sittings of the commission appointed under the "Public Inquiries Act" for the purpose of making inquiry into all matters in connection with the timber resources of the Province will be held at the following points and dates: Victoria, August 16, 17 and 18; Nanaimo, August 19; Vancouver, August 23, 24, 25 and 26; New Westminster, August 27 and 28; Kamloops, August 30; Vernon, September 8 and 9; Revelstoke, September 10 and 11; Nelson, September 13; Crambrook, September 14 and 15; Fernel, September 18. Announcement will be made alter if it should be decided to be necessary or advisable to hold meetings or advisable to hold meetings at other places.

At The Gorge Park.

At the Gorge Park during the present week an elaborate programme is provided. In addition to the usual animated pictures and band Madame Novelli who does one of the finest aerial dances in America has been engaged for one week. She will be seen every night. But every night the chief piece de resistance is the animated pictures and in these the spectators will meet with a programme which will satisfy them to the finale. This week's features include the Mountain Mystery, the Bashful Young Man, the Strong Tenor, Lucy's Telegraph Code, and Light Housekeeping. In the shooting range first class moving animal targets have been added, and it is stated that the ladies' bathing pavilion will be finished this evening, the capacity of the rooms of former years having been doubled.

Against Motor Drivers.

Ben Grossman was fined \$10 yesterday by Magistrate Prior for driving his machine to the common danger past the Oak Bay Junction while returning from the races. H. H. Shandley for the defense strongly protested that the case for the prosecution had not been made out, but his worship preferred to accept the story of Constable Wood. F. Dundas was called to testify in support of the defendant's story that the only car near them at the Willows was that of R. O. Paterson, the patrolman asserting that Grossman and Arnold were driving side by side. His worship, however, took the view that it was quite possible on the evidence that the events thus sworn to took place on one of the other of the several trips taken that day by the accused.

The next case was that against Ar-Against Motor Drivers.

ral trips taken that day by the accused.

The next case was that against Arnold, the same evidence being given by the prosecution. The evidence for the defense, however, appeared in a stronger light and the case was adjourned to permit of the attendance of Mr. Paterson. Mr. Prior stated that he wanted all possible light thrown on the situation as there was a strong conflict of evidence. The case accordingly will be continued on Monday.



### THE WEATHER

Meteorological office Victora, B. C. at 8 p. m., July 24, 1909:

at 8 p. m., July 24, 1999;
EYNOPSIS.

The barometer is comparatively low over the northern portion of the province and showers are likely to occur over last and and the Lower Main land. Fine hot weather continues from Koolenay, eastward to Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE 

ers.
Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds, mostly cloudy with showers.

SATURDAY.
Highest 67, Lowest 54, Management of the state of

Lowest 54
Mean 60
Rain, trace; sunshine, 3 hours, 36 minutes. Contract Awarded.

The contracts have been awarded to D. H. Bale for modern residences for Mr. F. W. G. Baylis, Robertson street, and Mr. R. M. Sanburn, Ella street.

Anniversary of Dedication.

Today, being the feast of the church's dedication, special services will be held and sermons preached in St. James' church. The anthem, "Glory to Thee, my God, this night" will be sung at the evening services.



## **Parents Should** Know

certain if the eyesight of their little ones is perfect or defec-tive. If their eyesight is defective it becomes criminal neglect to refuse them protection from eye and nerve strain, and its distressing results.

## **BRING THE** CHILDREN HERE

Immediate, timely attention may save them much misery, and yourself future regret. Remember headaches, pain in

the eyes and even nervousness both in children and adults are caused largely by eye strain. If these difficulties can be overcome without wearing glasses I will tell you so hon-estly.

Many years of practical experience has given me a thorough knowledge of every branch of the optical business.

> Consultation Free Expert Eye Examination

## J. H. Le PAGE

# NEW

lowing and marked at prices to

Frilling in boxes, white and as-orted colors at 20¢, 25¢ and sorted colors 35¢ per box.

Bows and Jabets at 25¢ and 35¢ each. Dutch Collars at 35¢ each.

G. A. Richardson & Co. VICTORIA HOUSE 636 YATES ST.

From every point of view

### The "Underwood" Typewriter has advantages.

Before buying a machine that is at best but an imitation, let us show you a few of the exclusive features of the Underwood, and you will understand why we "THE MACHINE YOU WILL EVENTUALLY BUY"

BAXTER & JOHNSON 809 Government St. Phone 730

## Centaur Cycles

SPECIAL AND STANDARD,

with 2 and 3 speed gears have just arrived at HARRIS & SMITH

THE EXCHANGE

## FURNITURE, CAMPING OUTFITS, ODD LOTS OF CROCKERY

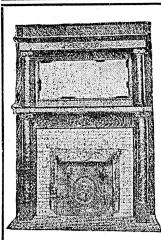
**BOOK EXCHANGE** We have a lot of books from the Navy sale and from private libraries. Just the place for a book lover to spend half an hour.

10

Roomed fully modern house nicely decorated. Hot water heating, stable and other outbuildings, an acre of ground, lawn tennis court, 50 fruit trees in full bearing. Beautiful flowers and shrubs. Car service at door.

Price \$8,500. Easy terms

J. T. REID Law Chambers, Bastion street.



## Mantels, Grates and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement

Sole Agents for Nephi Plaster Paris, and manufacturers of the Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

**RAYMOND & SON** No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

## PANTAGES WEEK JULY 26th.

ANSEL AND DORIAN erica's Premier Balancers CHARTRES SISTERS
Whistling and Vocal Entertainers. MAYO AND HOWE Screaming Comedy Play "Kitty's -Letter."

Character Impersonations of "The Giddy The Stewart Co., Limited Toronto Old Maid."

## About Massive Silver

You will find here an array of Sterling Tea Sets and Walters unequalled in B. C. For the most part they are English Hall-marked, Though a few are of Canadian manufacture. Every plece is massive and solid—they are meant for use and will give life-long service. We don't sell cheap or filmsy sliverware, we know that such are not satisfactory to our customers or ourselves. Some of our articles may seem high in price compared with others of lighter weight that look just the same, but weight and worth considered they are as low in price as any, and far lower than many.

We would like to show you our

Sashes

Doors and

Woodwork

Estimates Furnished.

If you appreciate quality, these will interest you.

## REDFERN & SONS

J. A. SAYWARD.

LUMBER

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles Laths, Etc.

## The Taylor Mill Co.

Limited Liability. Mill, Office and Yards: 2116 Gove rnment St., P. O. Box 629. Telephone 564

LAIH SHINGLES
THE BULMAN ALLISON LUMBER CO., LTD.
Office and Yard, 618 Montreal 8t.
Cove, near Ganges. Salt. Sect. LUMBER

Mills at Cusheon Cove, near Ganges, Salt Spring Island, Good Shipping Facilities at Mills and Yard. Address P. O. Box 447 or Phone 2075.

## GROUND SHELL FOR POULTRY

This form of grit should always be before your laying hens, hav-

SYLVESTER FEED CO.,

709 Yates St., Tel. 413

## JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

THE MIKADO BAZAAR Bamboo Blinds for Verandah, 8x8 and 6x7 for sale here. 1404 Government Street (Cor. Joh uson Street.)

MAYNE ISLAND HOTEL

ACTIVE PASS Good Fishing and Boating. BOATS FOR HIRE.

C. J. McDonald -- Prop. MAYNE, B. C.

For a Snap in

## NEW **BOILERS**

for the supplying of
Cast Iron Water Pipe, Pig Lead,
Gate Valves.
The lowest or any tender not neces
sarily accepted.
W. W. NORTHCOTT,

Purchasing Agent. City Hall, June 17, 1909.

One Taste Tells the purity, the wholesomeness, the absolutely faultless quality of Stewarts Only the choicesteraams, fruits, nuts and chocolate could blend into such deliciousness as



## Chocolates

Toronto
Wholesale Manufacturers of Pure Candy
Forsale by the best dealers throughout Canad

Lever's Y-Z(Wise Head) Disinfectant Scap Powder is a boon to any home. It disin-ber is and cleans at the same time.

## FOR SALE CHEAP

Sprague Motor

3 H. P. Direct Current 230 Volts, 11-5 amp. With Starting Box. All com-

The Colonist



SHERIFF'S SALE

72 in. x 16 ft.
125 lbs. steam.

Shear.

Shear.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a writ of fierl facias issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. in an action—William Dyke vs.
The Betts-Mescher Company—I have selzed and taken possession of all the goods and chattels of the Betts-Mescher Company.

Victoria Machine Depot Co

Victoria Water Works

Tenders For Material

Tenders sealed, endorsed and addressed to the undersigned from whom copies of specifications may be obtained, with the victorial power harmore, 5 wedges, 2 and control, 1 boom auger, 1 small action, 2 coal shows, 1 scaling stick, 4 can control, 1 bor control, 1 box sindery curpenter tools, 1 box spiral packford, 2 control, 1 be composed to the undersigned from whom copies of specifications may be obtained, will be received up to 4 p. m. on Monday the 16th day of August, 1909, for the supplying of Cast Iron Water Pipe, Pig Lead, Int. 1 DURRY TO SEAR All other scoots and all other scoots and other scoots and other scoots are the scoot of the scoot of the scoot of the same for sale at public auction on the premises near Crofton on Saturday, July 31st, 1909, at one o'clock p. m. Terms of sale cash. Parties wishing to Crofton.

F. G. RICHARDS,

Crofton. F. G. RICHARDS,
Sheriff of the County of Victoria for
the Sheriff of the County of Nanaimo,
Sheriff's Office, Victoria, B. C., July
19th, 1909.



NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing on lands on Mud river, n Cariboo district, and Range 4, Coast listrict, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette of July 2nd, 1908, and bearing date of lune 30th, 1908, is cancelled.

ROBERT A. RENWICK,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands.
Department of Lands,
Victoria, B. C., May 1st, 1909.



serve existing on the lands embraced in special Timber License No. 23,290, situ-ated on Gambler Island, New Westminster District. is cancelled.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,

Deputy Commissioner of Lands.

Department of Lands,

14th July, 1909,

The largest crowd of the season witnessed the Victoria Cricket Club win from the Saanich cricketers by a score of 169 to 36 runs.

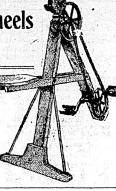
J. H. Gillespie made the top score of the match, getting 47 runs, while Alexis Martin made 34 not out.

For the Saanich eleven McNamara did grood work ADELAIDE ROGERS Descriptive Ballad. Optometrist and Optician. BON TON 1242 GOVERNMENT STREET BIOGRAPH Latest Motion Pictures Next door to the Cor. Government and Yates Sts. Carnegie Library, Yates Street. Monkey Brand Boap creams Ttchen uten (Late of Challoner & Mitchell's.) sils, steel, iron and tinwar, knives and MRS. J. E. ELLIOTT. did good work. torks, and all kinds of cuttory?

## Corundum and Emery Wheels of All Descriptions

Foot Power and Hand Power Grinders

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. 544-546 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.



Cater for your picnic or house party. Fresh goods daily, with taste and quality for which we are noted. Every requisite supplied. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Waterproof, No Na iling. Guaranteed Ten Years

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Parisian Styles In Curls, etc., at Mrs. C. Kosche's HAIRDRESSING PAR-LORS 1105 Douglas St. Phone 1175.

Original "Rogers Bros." When you buy knives, forks, spoons, etc., marked 1847 ROGERS BROS.

you get the original "Rogers Bros." silver plate — a brand famous the world over since 1847. etc., are stamped
MERIDEN BRITA CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS. "Silver Plate that Wears"



RESERVE.

Notice is hereby given that the folfrom pre-emption, sate or other allena-tion under the Land Act:—Lots 1,464, 1,452, 1,465, 1,473, 1,456, 1,455, 1,453, 1,451, 1,464, 1,472, 1,326, 1,438, 1,444, 1,450, 1,463, 1,471, 1,325, 1,487, 1,443, 1,449 and 1,462.

ROBT. A. RENWICK, Deputy Commissioner of Lands. Department of Lands, Victoria, B. C., May 27th, 1909.

Typewriters, Papers, Ribbons, Carbons, Stencils, Inks

A. M. JONES

Phone 1711.

636 View S



Notice is hereby given that the Reserve existing on Crown lands in the vicinity of Babine Lake, Range 5, Coast District, notice of which was published in the British Columbian Gazette of the 17th December, 1908, is cancelled in so far as it relates to lots No. 1,463 to 1,500, both inclusive. Range 5, Coast Listrict ROBERT A RENWICK, Deputy Commissioner of Lands. Lands Department, Victoria, B. C., June 5, 1909,

## \$25,000 TO LOAN

Improved Property

AT LOWEST **CURRENT RATES** 

HEISTERMAN FORMAN & CO

Phone 55 - 1207 Gov't St.

## **Buy Your Roses and** Hardy Perennials

at the LANSDOWNE FLORAL GARDENS 1591 Lonsdowne Road, City, Send for our Catalogue.



family could play the plane, how much more joyous your home life would be. This is possible if

## **BEHNING**

without the slightest knowledge of music, with a Behning Player Piano, one can play all the popular music of the age -sacred selections, grand or comic opera, etc-play any of this music oneself whenever one feels inclined, in exactly the way it ought to be played, and above

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT DRUDGERY OF DAILY PRACTICE.

The wonderful New "Behning" Player Piano embraces 88 notes. This, combined with its great simplicity of operation makes it easy for anybody to render at first sight any music with all those delicate, sympathetic blendings of tone and time that tend to make harmonious and artistic piano-playing.

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For the Ladies.—New Ruchings in the latest ideas and daintiest colorings. Also neatest styles in Embroidery and Lace Trimmed Dutch Collars, Bows, and Jabots, from 25c up, all reduced. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates

DAYLIGHT SERVICE TO SEATTLE A delightful trip by S. S. Iroquois leaving daily at 9 a. m.

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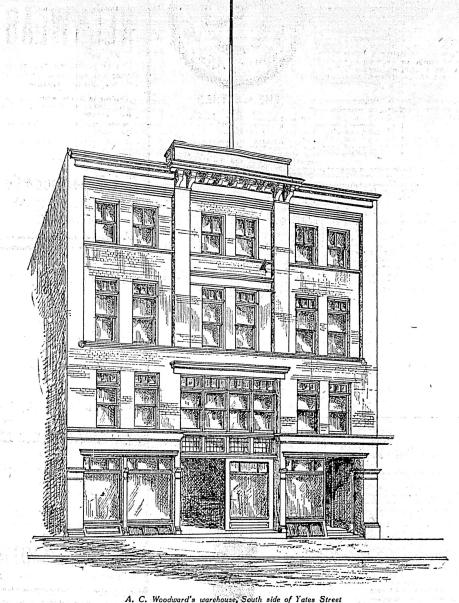
## LEMON GONNASSON & CO.

DOORS, SASH AND WOOD FINISH OF EVERY VARIETY. Rough and dressed lumber, lath and shingles; also a large stock of Australian mahogany and Eastern birch flooring.

THE CAPITAL PLANING MILLS

Corner Government and Orchard Streets

The Projected New Yates Street Block



The above is the new four story will be used for warchouse purposes building which will be erected by A. C. Woodward on Yates street, south side, west of Langley street on the former site of the Clark & Pearson to make way for the new structure. The same time former site of the clark to make way for the new structure. The commandation reception fall banqueting hal, Maxwell Muir, C. E., F. A. I. C. is the lodge rooms, etc. The top floor will architect. The building will cost in the neighborhood of \$18,000.

## GROCERS TO HOLD

Decide to Resume Gala Day Unobserved Last Year-Energetic Action

The retail and wholesale grocers, provision merchants and fruit dealers, have decided to again hold a pienic. A meeting held on Friday evening was well attended, and the project was admirably supported. Last year was the first time for many years that the grocers of the city did not hold a pienic, and they one and all agree that it is a great mistake to overlook these annual outings, and now the matter has again been taken up with great enthusiasm, and officers and committees have been elected, and are already at work making arrangements. The pienic will take place sometime about the middle of August, and the day will be a holiday for all those in connection with a grocery trade. Steps are being taken to have other points up the E. & N, railway co-operate with Victoria, and make a joint pienic at some convenient spot.

The following is a list of officers and committeemen elected:

President, H. O. Kirkham; vicepresident, S. Moody; secretary, S. H. de Carteret; treasurer, J. Renfrew.

Transportation committee, T. Redding (chairman), S. Moody, J. D. Jay, O. Pearson.

Sports committee, W. Smith (chairman), A. McAfee. J. Robertson, W.

O. Pearson.

Sports committee, W. Smith (chairman), A. McAfee, J. Robertson, W. Lawler, A. McNell, J. H. Smith.

Prize committee, S. Moody (chairman), F. Carnes, J. Pollock.

Advertising and printing committee, H. O. Kirkham, S. H. de Carteret,

Refreshment committee, A. Brockhurst (chairman), R. Tonnery, S. J. Heald.

The next general meeting will be

The next general meeting will be held tomorrow at 8 p. m. to hear the reports of committees, and to definitely decide where the picnic shall be

held.

A series of baseball games will probably be one of the features of the day, as the president has already received word that some of the whole-sale houses think they have ball teams that can outclass any team from the retailers.

### **NEW PANTAGES SHOW**

Excellent Bill for This Week Direct From the Lois Theatre

Another big vaudeville bill is scheduled for the Pantages this week, and as the attractions are coming from the Lois Theatre direct, it is safe to predict a programme of the highest class. Mayo and Rowe, comedy players, rated among the best in the business, will present a happily constructed oneact play called "Kitty's Letter." Miss Rosa Mayo was-for a number of seasons a star-in some of Klaw and Erlanger's greatest productions, "The Princess of Paris" being one of them.

Ansel and Dorian, America's greatest hand balancers.
Chartres Sisters, in a classic whistling and song recital;
Harry De Lain, 'impersonations of 'The Giddy Old Maid," a number that never fails to create a mirth storm, and the regular house features, illustrated ballad, and double set of the very latest motion pictures forms a list that looks fully as good as last week's show.

Opens New Tea Rooms.

J. H. Grey opened his new tea room at Foul Bay yesterday and the project is an extensiva, one. With the boat house operated in connection with it, will prove a popular rosort. The tea rooms will be under the same management as the Cosy Corner tea room.

## OVERTURNED FROM CANOE IN GORGE

I. Burford and Jas. McArthur Have Chilly Experience in Waters of Victoria Arm

Overturned from a canoe, John Burford, local inspector of the United States Immigration service and James McArthur, Victoria agent of the International steamship company, were rescued in the nick of time from the damp and none too tepid waters of Victoria Arm on Friday night about, 10 o'clock.

The two young men were returning from the Gorge, Mr. Burford reclining in the amidship section of the canoe among the cushions singling the tuneful waltz song "Friday always was my Jonah day," willie Mr.? McArthur, with his brawnyarm bared, was lustly shoveling water with his paddle. Thenoff Curtis point a gasoline launch with Mr. Bland at the engine and Mrs. Bland and Miss Laing on board, broke out of the gloom. Overcome by the solo Mr. McArthur didn't notice the wave in time to swing the canoe head on to it and it struck the craft broadside and overturned it. Above the chug-chug of the engines Mr. Bland heard the piercing cries of "Help-Help." The launch was quickly brought around and the shivering young men were dragged from the liquid Gorge, the canoe righted and taken in tow.

Do not forget to visit the English store on Douglas street called the Beehive, they have several lines dif-ferent to other stores which they im-port themselves. Wool golfers, special \$2.50; fine cashmere hose, 25c, just in, worth a trial.

SAN FRANCISCO VETERINARY COL-Session begins Sept. 15. Catalog mailed free. Dr. C. Keane, 1818 Market St., S. F.

Souvenirs of Victoria and Canada, in all the best designs and colors, in-cluding Hat Pins, Belt Pins, and Brooches, 25c up. Robinson's Cash Store, 642, Yates Street.

## WILL AMEND THE SUNDAY BYLAW

City Will Not Allow Measure to Drop-Will Probably Appeal From Recent Decision

Since the Sunday closing by-law has been quashed by Mr. Justice Irving following the hearing of the case brought by Phillip Vasilatos to force the city to grant him a six months! licence free from the restrictions set forth in the by-law, it is probable that the city will not rest content with the court's decision but will appeal the case.

the city will not rest content with the case.

In any event it is not proposed to allow the by-law to drop but instead, acting on the advice of the City Barrister, the measure will be amended. City Berrister Taylor believes that the city has the right to force all premises to close on the Sabbath, but while the by-law as now drawn up may not be good, it has advised that by making are amendment to it the measure will stand. His opinion will be given to the city council at Monday night's meeting of that body when his suggestion will be adopted.

Acting upon the city barrister's advice Alderman Raymond, chairman of the health and morals committee, will move that the by-law be amended by adding to clause 6 which specifies the conditions on which a licence is to be issued, the following words: "Exceptupon any day the parliament of Canada, by statute operative in the province of British Columbia, has declar-

ada, by statute operative in the province of British Columbia, has declared it not to be lawful to carry on any such business."

The above references to the Lord's Day act which, while it cannot become operative here unless brought into force by the Attorney-General, is applicable to this province. Whether the council will endeavor to place upon the provincial government the responsibility of enforcing the by-law by sanctioning prosecutions thereunder is council will endeavor to place upon the provincial government the responsibility of enforcing the by-law by sanctioning prosecutions thereunder is a question which some of the aldermen will ask. But it is stated that in any event the city, should there be any violation of the by-law as it will be amended will call upon the Attorney-General to give his assent to any prosecutions brought.

Since He Wanted to Know

Irate Diner (to waiter who persistently hovers about the table)—What on earth are you waiting for, man? I don't want you.

Waiter—Excuse me, sir, but I am responsible for the silver.—Tit-Bits.

Everything purchased at the big

Jewellery Sale now on at the McManus Store, corner of Douglas and Johnson streets will be a clean cinch for the purchaser. The sale commenced yesterday evening, and will continuo every evening until the complete stock of fine jewellery, etc., has been cleaned out.

MAKE YOUR TRIP TO SEATTLE By the fast S.S. Iroquois leaving daily at 9 a. m.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST For information telephone 511.



## Garment Hangers Mean Long Life to Clothes

. Any garment—coat, skirt, trousers, etc.—will retain its stylish shape and last much longer in good condition if properly hung. It is economy therefore to purchase our good, up-to-date hangers:

COAT AND SKIRT HANGERS COMBINED T HANGERS TROUSER HANGERS COAT HANGERS

Prices From 75c Per Dozen

DRAKE & HORN HARDWARE MERCHANTS

COR. GOVERNMENT ST.

a reasonable price will add doubly to the enjoyment of the outing. Everything packed in a convenient form and you do away with the heat of cooking at home

AYLMER CHICKEN AND TURKEY, per tin......30¢ WEST INDIA LIME JUICE, quart bottle ............20¢ STOWER'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL, per bottle. .... 35¢ DAVIES' JELLIED TENDERLOIN, per tin ........45¢ LAING'S BOILED BEEF, per tin ................................20¢ LIBBY'S CHIPPED BEEF, per glass jar ......25¢ CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GALANTINE CHICKEN DON'T FORGET THE WATERMELONS And patronize the Store that saves you money on all your groceries

The Store That Saves You Money

## COPAS & YOUNG

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS Corner Fort and Broad Streets

Telephones 94 and 133

C.C. Russell

Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, Douglas Street

Cheapest Millinery Supply House in Canada

## BARGAINS THIS WEEK

LADIES' ENGLISH WALKING SKIRTS, each .. \$2.00 SUMMER WEIGHT DRESS GOODS, 38 inches wide,



## "Just Out"

Telephones 94 and 133

Day & Martin's latest and best Shoe Polish

Day & Martin's

Polishes are used the world over - and are more popular to-day than ever before.

"JUST OUT" is certain to add to the reputation of Day & Martin's Polishes in Canada.

Ask your dealer for "JUST OUT" Shoe Polish and refuse substitutes. There is nothing else just as good.

CHAS. GYDE, - 22 St. Frs. Xavier St. - MONTREAL.

## **CARLOAD OF LORAIN RANGES**

RECEIVED

No Stove

Cement

or Putty

Joints



THE FUEL SAVER

Plain Nickel Trimmed

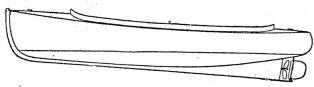
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B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

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18-foot "Special" Launch complete



Built, Equipped and Guaranteed by

The Hinton Electric Co., Limited

## Seal Your Preserve Jars With Paraffine

Tightly seal your Jams and Preserves and they'll keep for years fresh and good as the day you made them. For this there is nothing to equal

Pure Refined Paraffine - 25c Per Brick

A product of petroleum, perfectly clean and pure, tasteless, and odorless. Air proof, waterproof, and acid proof. Call here and let us show you how simple a thing it is to keep Preserves by this method.

## CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

1228 GOVERNMENT STREET, NEAR YATES

## Watch This Space

**Interesting Prices** on High Quality Meat for Saturday

## DOUGLAS MARKET

1423 Douglas Street.

## **Builders and Contractors**

Have you seen the Koehring Concrete Mixer? If not, it will pay ou to carefully investigate its many superior points before purchas-WE GUARANTEE

Durability, Simplicity, Reliability, and Economy. The Koehring Mixer does not tilt to discharge, but any quantity of concrete can be taken out at will.

WE SELL

KOEHRING MIXERS from three to thirty cubic yards capacity per hour. Mounted on either skids or trucks. Driven by either Gasoline or Steam Engines, or Electric Motors.

ALSO

Concrete Hoists, Builders' Hoists, Concrete Barrows, Concrete Eleva-Concrete Hoists, Builden tors, Rock Crushers.

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Kodaks, Premos, Century, Hawkeyes, Cinematograph, Cameras and Lan-

Amateurs' developing and printing done at short notice. Anything appertaining to photography we have.

ALBERT H. MAYNARD 715 Pandora Street.



"Water Act, 1909."

Attention is called to section 192 of the "Water Act, 1909," which requires any person to whom any power or au-thority has been granted, pursuant to the "Rivers and Streams Act," to surrender such authority within one year of the passage of said "Water Act," and receive a license for same thereunder.

FRED J. FULTON, Chief Commissioner of Lands. Lands Department, Victoria, 19th July, 1909.

Advertise in THE COLONIST Subscribe for THE COLONIST

## Another Proposed New Private Hotel



above is the proposed private to be erected at the corner of as street and Elliott street by L. basement, will be of brick veneer for the first storey and pebble vash for the two top storeys. The building will be of brick veneer for the first storey and pebble vash for the two top storeys. The building by the contract for the erection of the building will have a frontage of 48 feet on D. C. Frame is the architect.

It is pleasant in these summer afternoons to meet on the cars the little parties of children with their mothers going to or returning from the beaches. It is hard to tell when the children look happiest, when with bright faces and spotless dresses or suits, going away or returning with crushed and perhaps stained frocks and blouses, tired but delighted with their day's outing. The mothers, too, look the better for the rest and the deep breaths of cool sait air and they, at least, are more refreshed coming back than when they left after a busy morning spent in preparing for the outing. Another pretty sight is the troops of little ones that, under the care of elder brother or sister, set out in the morning with little bundles under their arms for the swimming baths at the Gorge or the bays near town. The whole long, happy day is before them, and they are laying up a store of health and strength and pleasant memories that will go dan to keep care and sorrow from the days to come.

memories that will go day to keep care and sorrow from the days to come.

While new countries sometimes profit by the experience of older lands, they are equally likely to perpetuate their faults. Men go on fron generation to generation doing things in the same way, never stopping to think that another and a better method might be adopted.

Perhaps in no way is this more apparent than in the manner in which the world has treated its criminals. Society, for its own protection, has agreed to look upon men and women who break the laws, not as fellow beings, to be reformed if possible, but as a danger to be removed. Punishment has been inflicted partly for the sake of preventing others from following the same evil course and in order to remove the criminal from society. Until the beginning of last century a very large proportion of those who broke the laws of England were placed beyond the possibility of repeating their offences either by death or by banishment. When the enormity of sentencing a mother who stole a loaf to feed her hungry child, to the gallows, or putting to death the lad who shot a rabbit became apparent to the minds of the dullest juries, it became impossible to obtain convictions. Gradually the laws were changed and death was only inflicted on the person who had killed another. It was prophesied at the time that crime would increase but the contrary proved the fact. Still the criminal was looked at from the old standpoint. The taint of prison followed him into the world and seldom indeed was he restored to the ranks of selfrespecting men. Emigration, indeed, often gave him a fresh start. With a new name and amid different surroundings, many a man and woman, too, who under terrible temptation, fell into crime, has lived an th a new name and amid different roundings, many a man and man, too, who under terrible tempton, fell into crime, has lived an torable life till at last the past has no Torgotten. But the telegraph it the railroad have changed all t. There is nowhere in the world to the criminal can now be safe in pursuit or detection. In many we this is a good thing for society we this is a good thing for society.

from pursuit or detection. In many ways this is a good thing for society and when we come to look upon the lawbreaker as Christians should it will be a good thing for the offender. It is only of late years that those who have the administration of justice in their hands have come to consider punishment as something inflicted for the good of the criminal. Children have been placed in reformatories where, withdrawn from the evil influences that surrounded them, they have learned useful employments and been subjected to a discipline intended (at least) to fit them for a life of usefulness. Both in England, and on this continent prisoners who showed themselves willing to reform have been released on parole, employment has been found for them, and they have been watched and guarded till they could again take their places in the society, whose laws they had outraged.

The belief, that the prisons them.

they could again take their places in the society, whose laws they had outraged.

The belief, that the prisons them selves, should be institutions where all who were capable of education and reform would be so treated that they would leave their doors better men and better women than when they entered them is a still later development of the spirit of reform.

It must not be thought that those who advocate this are mere sentimentalists, who blind their eyes to the danger in which society stands from its weak; or wicked members. They are under no delusion on this score. But they believe that if they can decrease the number of criminals in a community they are doing the goe<sup>4</sup> as well as the bad, a great service. In this they are working with those who

are striving to keep the young and the tempted from breaking the laws.

It is well to ask ourselves in this new province of ours what is being done to prevent the growth of a criminal class among us. A few days ago a number of prisoners were brought over from the mainland because the gaols there were overcrowded. On their release will any of these people be the better for having been shut up from their fellows for longer or shorter periods. Or will their associations and the treatment they have received render them worse than they were before.

In the Vancouver Sunset George H. Healey, secretary of the Juvenile Protective Association, writes on this subject. He speaks in the strongest terms of the evil of committing young girls to the cells of the city prison and of publishing the names of children accused of crime. Mr. Healey, then reproduces an article from the Outlook describing an object lesson, which the city of Cleveland, Ohio, is giving the world in the treatment of its prisoners. The story of this work is told by Frederick C. Howe, and its a very wonderful one.

They have in Cleveland a farm colony. Nineteen hundred acres of beautifully situated land, ten miles from Lake Eric, have been chosen for this purpose. Here the men committed for the control of the con Lake Eric, have been chosen for this purpose. Here the men committed for all those petty offences which make so, sad a feature of city life are—not confined—but set to work. They were, the visitor who tells the story, says perfectly free to go and come at will. Some of the men were grading land, others laying pines, and many were others laying pipes, and many were tending vegetables, gathering fruit, or working at the harvest. Asked how it was they did not escape, the superintendent, Dr. Cooley, sald:

it was they did not escape, the superintendent, Dr. Cooley, sald:

"Oh, we have no trouble about that, we have no guards; we have no stockades; there is no one about the place, so far as I know, who carries so much as a stick or a revolver. We trust them they respect and trust. They are committed for vagrancy, for drunkenness, for assault, for the many misdemeanors and petty offences that occur in a large city. We used to lock these men up in the city. We put them at pulling brushes, a laborious and confining work. The men were weak enough when they came to us. They were dissipated, unstrung, and for various reasons unable to resist temptation. We kept them until they had worked out their sentence, and, then turned them out into the street again. Of course they drifted into the nearest saloon. Where else could they go? Confinement had weakened their will power and destroyed their physical health, so that their whole nature craved a stimulant. Often they were back to us within twenty-four hours. That was inevitable, and they were hardened by the treatment which the city had meted out to them.

"Instead of Dunishing these men by exacting tasks for which they

come from some coarse work or other. We have work here for a generation to come. We have a splendid quarry from which we can build miles of roads and lay the foundations of our buildings. Then, too, we have this great estate to farm. We will supply the city hospitals, infirmary and other institutions with good milk and fresh vegetables. We can also supply the police and fire department with hay and grain. Even from a financial point

of view this experiment justifies itself. But that is the least important consideration. The principal thing is that we restore the prisoner's self-respect. He grows strong by out-door work. He goes back to life again able to meet the temptations which the city offers; and a very large percentage of these men never come back. But better even than that, we restore their respect and confidence in themselves; for we treat them like men and they respond to it. We have had hundreds of prisoners at work on the farm here and only a handful have ever taken advantage of their liberty; and it was the other prisoners who were most incensed at their escape. They were unlappy because some of their associates had broken their word. That is why we do not need guards to watch these men." why we do not need guards to watch

Even more wonderful is the account of a Brotherhood which has been formed among prisoners who have been released on parole for the sake of paying the fines of other prisoners. These men have rented and furnished a house in which the discharged prisoners can live until they can get work. There could be no better evidence of the real reform that is brought about among these criminals and that many only want an opportunity of proving that they are capable of better things. Even more wonderful is the account of a Brotherhood which has beer

Just Think of It.

Doctor—Now, there is a very simple emedy for this—er—this—er—recurring hirst. Whenever you feel you want a whisky and soda, just eat an apple, eat

an apple.
Patlent—But—er—fancy eating fifty or sixty apples a day!—Punch.

## CAMP DEKOVEN

Vacation camp for boys, on Lake Washington Everything to give the boys a profitable and happy summer the boys of the boys insures safety. Under same management as Lekoven Hall School for Boys. Tutoring optional. Boys return home tanned, happy and healthy. D. S. Pulford, A. M., Advisor; John R. Eden, Director.

ircctor.
For circular address the Director,
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South Tacoma, Washington

## BRUNOT HALL

Certificate admits to Smith, Welles-ley and other colleges. The music de-partment under the charge of artists is a special feature. Fine art studio. Write for illustrated catalogue. For further information address

JULIA P. BAILEY, Principal,

## Corrig College

Beacon Hill Park. Victoria, B. C., Select. High-Grade Day and Boarding College for Boys of 8 to.16 years. Refinements of well-appointed gentlements of well-appointed gentlements of well-appointed from the limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared of Bundess Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. A few vacancies at Autumn term. September 1st. Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

## Collegiate School

The Laurels, 1249 Rockland Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

Headmaster-J. W. Laing, Esq., M. A., Oxon. Assisted by-A. D. Muskett, Esq., J. F. Meredith, Esq., H. J. Davis, Esq.

Excellent accommodation for Boarders. Property of five acres. Spacious School-buildings.

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Recent successes at MacGill, R. M. C., Toronto and Edinburgh

Christmas Term Commences Tuesday, Sept. 7th, at 9 a. m. APPLY HEADMASTER

"In tone, quality, touch and mechanism, the Heintzman & Co. pianes would be a credit to any country." Dr. F. H. Torrington, Director Toronto College of Music.

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## The HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO

(Made by ye olde firm of Heintzman & Co.)

Is a frequent theme of comment among the greatest musicians, whether at home or visitors. It costs a little more at the start but saves in the long run—because vastly superior in construction. That's what people say—and the people speak knowingly and wisely.

We have every type of this famous make always in

We have every style of this famous make always in our spacious piano salon on the second floor. It costs you nothing to examine them.

## M. W. Waitt & Co., Limited

The Quality Music House, 1004 Government St. Herbert Kent, Mgr.

Tired out society women certainly do "pick up" on

The cup that cheers, but not inebriates, the famous "Voonia' a perfect blend, grown on the high lands of Ceylon-is much in evidence at all the best "5 o'clocks" in Victoria. This, the finest and purest Tea money can buy is only 50¢ per lb., 25c 1/2 lb. at this store.

## The West End Grocery Company, Ltd.

## Meats Cheaper Than Has Been

| Shoulder Roasts Beef, per lb8¢       |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Rib Roasts Beef, per lb              |   |
| Boiling Beef, per lb                 |   |
| Corned Beef, mild cured, per lb      |   |
| Island Mutton, fore quarters, per lb |   |
| Island Mutton, hind quarters, per lb |   |
| Island Veal Breasts, per lb          |   |
| Island Veal Legs, per lb             | 1 |
| Fancy Trimmed Loins Pork, per lb     | • |
|                                      |   |

IDEAL MEAT MARKET

## Strawberries for Preserving

Leave your orders now. No fruit makes such delicious jan

This is about the last call for Strawberries. Better place orders now.

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Phone 28-Where you get the best and cheapest

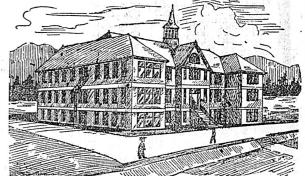
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## OUR COAL IS ALL COAL

Just a trial will convince you. It is clean; free from slate, with excellen heating qualities. Try it.

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## University School



Christmas Term Begins Sept. 1st in Spacious New Brick Building.

## Fifteen Acres of Playing Fields

Accommodation for 120 Boarders. Staff of University Men: Organized Cadet Corps. Musketry Instruction: Football and Cricket. RECENT SUCCESSES AT McGILL AND R.M.C.

> WARDEN: Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A. (Cambridge). PRINCIPALS:

R. V. Harvey, M.A. (Camb.) J, C. Barnacle, Esq. (Lond. Univ.) For Prospectus Apply the Bursar

Subscribe for The Colonist

## ENGLISH WATERPROOF COATS

English Waterproof Coats, just arrived from London. They are dressy and every garment possessed of some individual feature not found in others.

RAINPROOF TWEEDS, HOMESPUNS, CRAVENETTES AND SILKS

Others are grey, champagne, green and heather, etc.

Prices \$15.00 to \$35.00

Cur Name Behind Cur Clothing Is An Important Asset,



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## **DELIVERY OF HUMBERS** TODAY

The latest production of the European market, built specially for ur local conditions. 'The car that has been tried out." Arrange for a demonstration.

Plimley Automobile Co., Ltd.

## BEST OF GAMES IS REAL LACROSSE

National Pastime Better Than Any When Rough Work Ceases

Some contend that baseball is the national game of Canada as it is of the United States.

Seeing as it's sprung from the good, old English game of rounders, it is probably as much ours as our neighbor's. Canada helps to support a prosperous international baseball league which is something more than a farm for the, big fellows. Canada has fans by the hundreds of thousands, who get out and cheer the hired allens who play ball for us and carry our banner. We love them almost as much as if we bred them ourselves. But, all said and done, nothing can displace lacrosse in Canadian hearts; and much has been done io it then one cares to print. But the game is getting cleaner. The senior leagues are now professional, and

of life is shown by the journey the Tecumsehs of Toronto took to dispute the ownership of the Minto Cup with the New Westminsters of British Columbia. Where is the ball team, no matter how important the league, that travelled five thousand miles to play two games? And every foot of that journey held breathless interest.

Special correspondents accompanied

breathless interest.

Special correspondents accompanied the special train and fed the wires with panieky reports of how Micky's neck was stiff, and Stringy's throat was sore, and Mugsey was car-sick, and so forth and so on. No matter who holds the cup, this five-thousand-mile journey 'cross continent tends to prove that lacrosse is still the national game.—"Colliers."

Art Burn, who poses as an amateur runner, admits to the Vancouver branch of the amateur union that he accepted large amounts of cold cash for competing in the Vancouver Empire Day Marathon, and it is generally supposed that Will Chandler, another pure amateur of Vancouver also accepted cash. There is absolutely no reason why these men should not have their amateur cards called in as it would not be fair to real amateurs to compete against such runners as Chandler and Burn, who receive the real stuff for taking part in amateur events.

Baseball will drop one more notch in Vancouver now since the Termin-als won another game from the Minto Sup holders.

## EMPRESS C. C. DEFEATS NAVY

Secures Victory by Thirty Runs in Two Inning Game-Close Game

Close Game

The Shearwater cleven was again beaten yesterday by the Empress C. C. In the return match between these two teams by a margin of 30 runs in a two inning game. The Empress winning the toss put the saliors in first. Lieut. Heycock played the best game for the saliors, scoring nine runs in the first and 41 in the second. He was also very successful with the ball, taking six wickets in the first innings and three in the second. Gafney played a useful innings of 12 in the first, while Mitchell bowled well.—Parnwell and Bywell shared the honors for the Empress. The former played a fine innings in the first, scoring 36 runs. He bowled remarkably well, taking throughout the match 10 wickets for 43 runs. Bywell played good cricket in his two innings, scoring 17 in the first and carrying his bat for 31 in the second. His bowling met with considerable success, taking 10 wickets for 65 runs. Hardy and Winters were of great assistance to the Empress at a critical point of the game. The Empress team are playing better cricket with every game, their fielding was a great improvement on their previous games. Bywell took a fine catch, low down off his own bowling when he caught Peddle. The feature of the game was the fine cricket played by Lieut. Heycock. The Empress trundlers could do nothing with him, although they had little difficulty in disposing of the remainder of the sailors. The game was fairly even, there being little to choose between the two tears and the match was in doubt until the winning run was actually scored.

tually scored.

The detailed scores follow:

Shearwater

Sherwell,c Wells, b Bywell. Gafney, b Parnwell ...... Mitchell, c Fox, b Bywell.

Empress C. C. e and b Heycock.

## TH ORPES SODA



· Tackdaws are great thieves . 4 delight in stealing articles of value :-

## **BOWLING**

een Douglas and Blanchard Sts. B. C. BOWLING ALLEY CO.

Fox, run out ...... Lieut. Heycock, c Hardy, b Parn-

Total
Empress C. C.—Second Innings
H. Lush, run out
C. Butler, b Gafney
T. Fox, b Mitchell
W. Wills, c Fox, b Heycock
E. Bywell, not out
A. E. Parnwell, b Mitchell
J. Winters, b Gafney
H. Hardy, c and b Heycock
T. Sheppard, b Shephard
England, b Heycock
Bennett, c Peddie, b Heycock
Extras

Portland, July 24.—Insanely jealous of her husband, Dr. Roy M. Collins, a prominent physician, his bride of six months last night shot and instantly killed him. She later confessed. Intumate friends declare her jealousy was groundless.

JUST RECEIVED.

## CARLOAD OF WHEELBARROWS

RAILROAD NAVVY BARROWS ALL-STEEL TUBULAR BARROWS STEEL PAN AMERICAN BARROWS WOOD FRAME CONCRETE BARROWS ALL-STEEL CONCRETE BARROWS GARDEN BARROWS ETC., ETC.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ld. Ly.

## Big Reductions in **Summer Hats**

DON'T MISS THESE GRAND BARGAINS.



W. G. Cameron,

The Cash Clothier

## -Salmon Trolling

Better come here before you start and see what we can do for you in the way of SPOONS, BAITS, TROLLING RODS AND LINES. We have an assortment that will make glad the heart of any fisherman.

GUNSMITH J. R. COLLISTER 1331 GOVT. ST. PHONE 633.

Trolling will be the main sport in a few days and soon the straits will be crowded with salmon hunters. The sockeyes are a little scarce at the present but they are expected to flock along in large numbers very shortly.

Brooke Valo will take a few days Subscribe for THE COLONIST

Frankie Nell is enjoying his stay in Victoria immensely and likes our city as well as any he has ever struck According to Frankle, "Little bit quiet compared to Frisco, but a dandy place for a good rest."

There will be no hesitancy in your decision to advance with the times if you bring your Custom Tailored Suit and place it alongside of a Semi-ready Suit for a face-to-face comparison. Compare the Workmanship, the Style, the Fitting and the Quality.

> We are showing Suits at \$15 which are as well-tailored as our higher-priced Suits at \$18, \$20, \$22 and \$25.

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## DON'T FORGET

THAT WE ARE SEILLING

Outing Suits, Flannel Suits, Tennis and Boating Trousers, Straw Hats and Panama Hats

## HALF PRICE FOR CASH

At The

## emi-Ready Wardrobe

New Suits, Top Coats, Trousers and Raincoats arriving daily by express and freight.

JUST TO HAND

Twenty cases Stetson and Christy Hats. See the new lines of Summer Underwear, Bathing Suits, Outing Shirts, Regatta Shirts, Pyjamas, Gloves, etc., etc.

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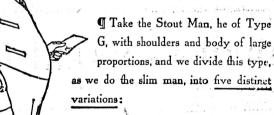
614 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.





In the Semi-ready Store you will see the Semi-ready Physique Type Chart. On it you will find your exact figure and every measurement. 4 35 distinct shapes and forms of

> men are shown-and the measurements show 15 different sizes of each variation from the original Seven Distinct Types of Man.



Stout and Normal. Stout and High Shouldered. Stout and Sloping Shouldered Stout and Stooping or Round Shouldered.

Stout and Over-erect.

Semi-ready Tailoring







CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS.

## SPORTS-LACROSSE-BASEBALL-TENNIS-RACING-ROWING-TRACK ATHLETICS

## VANCOUVER WIN OUT ONCE MORE

World's Champions Sorely Miss Dad Turnbull and Play Ragged

### MUCH ROUGH WORK IN ONE-SIDED GAME

### Frankie Neil Sees Match and Says Fight Game Is Gentler

New Westminster, July 24.—The Westminster twelve were completely outclassed on the lacrosse field today by Con Jones' fast aggregation of players who won out by the score of six goals to one.

Without Dad Turnbull and Sandy Gray, the two veterans of the champions' team, in the game, Westminster were very much weakened and disheartened and put up the slowest and most ragged game of the season, and according to the form displayed as compared with that of the Vancouver team they should have lost by a score of 20 to 1.

Sandy Gray is suffering from a severe blow in the stomach, which he got in last week's game.

There were thousands of Vancouver fans at Queen's park to see the exhibition and the rooting for the Terminal city twelve-was intense, while Westminster cheering was rather mild.

There is much gloom around this

mild.
There is much gloom around this town as a result of the champions' downfall as this is the first time since 1905 that Vancouver has defeated the Minto Cup holders on their home grounds and this is an indication to the Fraser river fans that the much coveted silverware may leave this town soon.

grounds and this is an indication to
the Fraser river, fans that the much
coveted silverware may leave this
town soon.

Vancouver made the first score in
the opening quarter, the clever Newsie Lalonde doing the trick in 3:12;
this was the first and only score in
this quarter.

When play was resumed it was plain
to be seen that the players were laying for Lalonde, the man that Con
Jones brought from Cornwall; five
times was the Easterner out for the
count during the game, and Murray,
the clever home fielder also stood his
share of the slashing. In the second
quarter the champlons secured their
only score from the stick of "Doey"
Spring, while goals were netted for
Vancouver by Murray, Lalonde, Allan
and Godfrey.

The play in the third quarter was
very even, neither team being able to
get the rubber between the posts. It
was in this section of the game that
considerable, rough tactics were used
by the champs who saw that they
were now a defeated bunch.

In the concluding quarter the locals
held the visitors down to one goal but
they were unable to score themselves
and the game ended with Vancouver
on the long end of a six to one score.
Frankle Neil, who is at present living in Victoria made a special trip up
to see the Canadian national game and
when it was over the former champion
featherweight of the world said that
the fight game was a tame sport when
compared to this game licrosse. Nell
was heard to remark. "In the fight
game we are good enough to use a
neatly made soft leather glove, but in
this here lacrosse they lay on the
bare wood and lay it on good and
hard, too."

First quarter-Vancouver, Lalonde,

.....Clarkson
.....Springer
.....Garvey
.G. Matheson .Heness Spring ...... Inside .....L Referees—Moresby and Cullin

### Seattle Y. M. C. A. Meet.

the annual Y. M. C. A. international the annual Y. M. C. A. international



"ALBANIA"-3 for 50c.

TOOKE BROS. LIMITED, MONTREAL

MAKERS OF

SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, VESTS-AND IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Yukon-Pacific exposition this after-noon, with 41 points. Chicago was se-cond and Vancouver, B. C., third.

## Toronto Men Beaten

Toronto Men Beaten.
Philadelphia, July 24.—The Zingari cricketers of Toronto played their last match with clubs in this vicinity today, losing to the Germantown Cricket club by 113 runs.

### J.B.A.A. REGATTA ON HARBOR AUGUST 14

The J. B. A. A. list is up at the local clubhouse, and all wishing to take part in the coming regatta should sign up as soon as possible.

The next regatta will be held on Victoria Harbor on Saturday, August 14th, and as there is but very little time for the crews to work into condition, intending oarsmen should get their names on the list as soon as possible.

## BASEBALL

| DAGEDALL   |     |    |    |
|--|-----|----|----|
| Northwestern Leag  | ue. |    |    |
| At Aberdeen-   | R.  | H. | E. |
| Seattle  | 2   | 6  | 5  |
| Aberdeen   | 3   | 8  | 6  |
| At Spokane-  |     |    |    |
| Portland   | 7   | 7  | 3  |
| Spokane  | 8   | 6  | 3  |
| At Vancouver—  |     |    |    |
| Tacoma   | 6   | 5  | 0  |
| Vancouver  | 1   | 7  | 3  |
| Pacific Coast Leag   | ue. |    |    |
| the second secon |     |    |    |

| At San Francisco- |    |    |    | i |
|-------------------|----|----|----|---|
|                   | R. | н. | E. | ı |
| Dakland           | 0  | 7  | 1  |   |
| San Francisco     | 4  | 7  | 2  |   |
| At Los Angeles-   |    |    |    |   |
| Sacramento        | 2  | 9  | 0  |   |
| Vernon            | 1  | 9  | 3  |   |
| At Portland-      |    |    |    |   |
| Los Angeles       | 0  | ā  | 2  |   |
| Portland          | 1  | 8  | 2  |   |

| non                    | 1  | 9  | 3  |
|------------------------|----|----|----|
| t Portland—<br>Angeles |    | 5  |    |
| Angeles                | U  | o  | -  |
| land                   | 1  | 8  | 2  |
| National League.       |    |    |    |
| t New York-            |    |    |    |
|                        | R. | н. | E. |
| ago                    | 4  | 5  | 0  |
|                        |    |    |    |

| At Philadelphia—(first ga | me | )   |     |
|---------------------------|----|-----|-----|
| Philadelphia              | 3  | - 5 | 3   |
| Cincinnatti               | \0 | 6   | - 2 |
| (Second game)—            |    |     |     |
| Philadelphia              | 6  | 9   | - 3 |
| Cincinnatti               | 9  | 15  | :   |
| At Boston-(first game)    |    |     |     |
| Pittsburg                 | 7  | 11  | 4   |
| Boston                    | 3  | 6   |     |
| (Second game)-            |    |     |     |
| Pittsburg                 | 6  | 9   | (   |
| Boston                    | 3  | 9   | 1   |
| At Brooklyn-(first game)  |    |     |     |
| St. Louis                 | 0  | 4   | 0   |
| Brooklyn                  | 1  | 3   | (   |
| (Second game)-            | -  | , , |     |
|                           |    |     |     |

## American League.

| At Cleveland—(first game | )   |    |      |
|--------------------------|-----|----|------|
|                          | R.  | H. | 10   |
| Cleveland                | 2   | 6  | - 0  |
| New York                 | 0   | 3  | 4    |
| (Second game)-           |     |    | (14) |
| Cleveland                | 2   | 6  | 1    |
| New York                 | 3   | 10 | 0    |
| St. Louis                | 9   | 16 | . 1  |
| Washington               | 3   | 10 | ( 2  |
| Detroit                  | 2 - | 12 | 4    |
| Boston                   | 1   | 4  | 1    |
| Chicago                  | 5   | 6  | 1    |
| Philadelphia             | 1   | 5  | 1    |

Montreal-Newark—rain.
Toronto, 3, 11, 4; Jersey City, 3, 8, 1.
Game called tenth inning—rain.
At Rochester—(first game), Providence, 8; Rochester, 2. Second game—
Providence, 6; Rochester, 0.
At Buffalo—(first game), Buffalo, 4;
Baltimore, 3. Second game—Burfalo, 9; Baltimore 5.

## FINALS PLAYED AT VANCOUVER

# Second quarter—Westminster, C. spring, 4:22; Vancouver, Murray, 3:25; Vancouver, Lalonde, 2 minutes; Vancouver, Allan, 4:30; Vancouver, Godfrey, 5 minutes. Miss Hotchkiss Takes Charnpionship Cup—Winners in Other Events

Vancouver, July 24.—The Vancouver Lawn Tennis club brought theeir annual tournament to a most successful conclusion today. Some of the final games were very well contested, although the superiority of one or two of the players was never for a moment in doubt.

Miss Hotelyles who has that we also.

In doubt.

Miss Hotchkiss, who has just won the championship of the United States, was in fine-form and won everything for which she entered. In the ladies' singles she met Miss Ryan of California in the final and defeated her fairly easily by 6-1 6-4. Playing a very steady game with F. H. Andrews in the final of the mixed doubles she won again

casily by 6-1 6-4. Playing a very steady game with F. H. Andrews in the final of the mixed doubles she won again fairly easily, 6-4 and 6-2. In the final of the ladies' doubles she and Miss Bell defeated Miss Ryan and Miss Pitts, 6-4, 6-4. By winning the ladies' singles, the championship cup becomes hers, since she has now won it three years in succession.

In the final of the men' singles J. C. Tyler of Spokane defeated B. Rhodes, a local player. The latter is only 18 years old, and showed splendid form against his more experienced opponent. Although Tyler won by three straight sets, he was made to go all he knew, especially in the first. Rhodes used his head remarkably well, and once or twice completely outwitted Tyler. The latter won, 8-6, 6-4, and 6-3.

The final of the men's doubles lay between J. C. Tyler and F. A. Macrae of New Westminster and E. N. Gilliat and E. A. Jukes of Vancouver. The latter put up a stremuous fight, and were only beaten by the steadler vollying of Tyler and Macrae. The latter also scored by a faster and more accurate service. The games were: 6-1, 10-8 and 6-4.

H. Hulbert won the veterans' match, beating F. R. Elderton by 6-3, 6-4 and 6-3. The match for boys under 17 was won by L. Baker, who after a hard tussile head R. Creery, 6-4, 6-4 and 6-7 and 6-2.

The championship swimming meet of the Pacific coast, will take place at the first surface of the Pacific coast, will take place at the first surface of the Pacific coast, will take place at the first surface of the Pacific coast, will take place at the first surface of the Pacific coast, will take place at the first surface of the Pacific coast, will take place at the first surface of the Pacific coast, will take place at the first surface of the Pacific coast, will take place at the first surface of the Pacific coast, will take place at the first surface of the Pacific coast, will take place at the first surface of the Pacific coast, will take place at the first surface of the Pacific coast, will take place at the first surface o

The championship swimming meet of the Pacific coast will take place at Scattle on August 24.

The Vancouver Island champion-ships will be decided at Oak Bay on August 7. Entries close with A. J. Brace, secretary of the B. C. A. A. U.

# GALA TENNIS

Victoria Tennis Club Arrange Splendid Programme of Events

### SCHWENGERS AND TYLER ARE GOOD MATCH

Belcher Street Courts Will Present Busy Scene Each Afternoon

Tomorrow will be a gala day at the Belcher street courts, for the tennis tournament will start, and some of the best tennis players on the Pacific coast will contest in the great racquet-wielding game before the tennis fans of Victoria.

of Victoria.

A large number of the players that have been playing in the tournament at the Mainland City during the past week will be seen in action at the Belcher street courts within the next street.

week will be seen in action at the Belcher street courts within the next six days.

Tea and refreshments will be served in the house adjoining the courts, which has been especially secured for the occasion; part of this house will be used as a dressing room for the ladies, and the gents will use the regular club house.

On next Saturday afternoon will be held the finals, and some of the finest tennis ever seen in British Columbia should be the result. One of the main features of the concluding day will be the match between Bernie Schwengers, the present champion, and Joe Tyler, of Spokane, who has cleaned up everything in Vancouver. Schwengers is playing in fine form at the present time, and should be able to take good care of his title when he meets Tyler. The drawings for the tournament took place yesterday, and are announced by Secretary Talbot as follows:

5 p. m.—Camba and Lowry vs. Mc-Donald and Bald; James vs. Faulder; Thwaltes vs. McCallum. The full drawings are as follows:

The full drawings are as 1010ws:

Men's Singles.

Joe Tyler vs. Gilliat. G. Bird vs. A.
S. Hewetson, D. V. T. James vs. R.
Faulder, J. Leeming vs. C. Hopper, A.
Goward vs. W. Kirkbride, F. A.
Macrae vs. W. T. Williams, A. R. McCallum vs. E. D. Thwattes, J. A. Camble vs. H. C. Keefer, A. B. Rhodes vs.
T. M. Foot, C. Schwengers vs. Cardinal, Byes: Wilbur, Andrews, Lowry,
H. P. Hope, A. Darcy, A. E. Jukes.

Ladies' Singles.

Miss Hobson vs. Miss Hotchkiss,
Miss Ryan vs. Mrs. Talbot, Miss V.
Pooley vs. Miss M. Pitts. Miss A.
Bell, bye.

Men's Doubles.

Men's Doubies.

Martin and Pooley vs. Rhodes and Cardinal, Gilliat and Jukes vs. Darcy and Gresley, Kirkbride and Keefer vs. Hewetson and Matterson, J. Taylor and Macrae vs. Leeming and Wilson, Bird and C. Schwengers vs. Wilbur and Andrews, Hopper and partner vs. Goward and B. Schwengers, Dr. Nelson and Talbot vs. Williams and partner, Cambie and Lowry vs. McDonald and Bald.

Mixed Doubles.

### Mixed Doubles.

Mixed Doubles.

Jukes and Miss Bell vs. Matterson and Miss V. Pooley. Byes: Hopper and Miss Hotchkiss, Faulder and Mrs. Baker, Gilliat and Miss L. Jukes, Rhodes and Miss Hobson, Cardinal and partner, Tyler and Miss Ryan, Kirkbride and Miss Gillespie, Andrews and partner, Futcher and Miss Ricaby, Mr. and Mrs. B. Schwengers, Lowry and Miss M. Pitts, Dr. Nelson and Miss Pitts, Wilbur and partner, Darcy and Miss Page.

Ladies' Doubles.

### Ladies' Doubles.

Ladies' Doubles.

Miss M. Pitts and Mrs. Talbot vs.
Mrs. Baker and partner, Mrs. Sampson and Miss Pitts vs. Miss Weedler
and Miss G. Pitts. Byes: Miss Hobson and Miss Irwin, Miss V. Pooley
and partner, Miss Bell and Miss Jukes,
Miss Ryan and Miss Hothkiss, Miss
Briden and Miss Gillespie, Miss
Holmes and Miss Harvey.

At Montreal—Shamrocks 9, Cornwall 3 At Ottawa—Capitals 9, Nationals 6. At Toronto—Toronto 5, Montreal 4.

## THE COLONIST FORM CHART

| VICTORIA, B. C., Saturday, July 24, 19<br>F. St. D. Skinner, Presiding Judg | e.       | Richard  | 111111111111111111111111111111111111111 |           |
|---|----------|----------|---|-----------|
| 4810 FIRST RACE—Five furlongs.  | Selling. | Three-ye | to dome.                                | d upward. |
|   |          |          |   |           |

| Ind. Horse- Wt. St. 1/4                | 1/2 3/4                 | Str. Fin Jockey.                            |
|--|-------------------------|---|
| (4773) Lena Leach 99 1                 | 1 2 1 1/2               | 1 1/2 1 2 1/2 Kederis<br>2 2 1/4 2 2 Brooks |
| 4763 Cheers109 4<br>4786 Marvel P107 2 | 4 2 2 1 1/2<br>2n 3 1/2 | 2 2 1/2 2 2 Brooks<br>3 1/2 3 2 1/2 J. King |
| (4785) Be Brief101 3                   | 3 1 4 4                 | 4 2 16 4n Coburn                            |
| 4722 De Grammont109 6                  | 5 2 1/4 6               | 5 4 5 12 Archibald<br>6 6 Vosper            |
| 4772 Bold                              |                         | 5: .40 2 5: 1:02 1-5                        |

At post 742 minutes. Off at 2:39. Time—:24 1-5; :49 3-5; 1:02 1-5. Winner ch. f. Gold Heels—Early Love. Trained by R. B. Allen. Start good. Won easily. Second and third same. Lena Leach easily best. She ran to the front at once and won all the way as she pleased. Cheers ran his race. So did Marvel P. Bold showed scant speed. De Grammont got away badly, being a dull post horse today.

| - | 4811   | SECOND<br>Value to | RACE-Fifirst \$150. | ve f | ırlongs | Sell  | ling. | <br>        |                  | ard. |
|---|--------|--------------------|---------------------|------|---------|-------|-------|-------------|------------------|------|
| ; | Ind. H |                    | Wt                  | St.  | 1/4     | 1 1/2 | 1 3   | <br>Fin 1 3 | Jockey.<br>Shale |      |

| Ind. | Horse-                                  | Wt.  | St.         | 1/4 | 1/4                   | 3/4  | Str.   | Fin                 | Jockey.                      |
|------|---|------|-------------|-----|-----------------------|--|--|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 4683 | Belle of Iroquois.<br>F. E. Shaw        | .105 | 6 4         | *   | 1 1/2<br>5 1/6<br>6 h | 1 3<br>3h<br>6 4                                     | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 1 3<br>2 2 ½<br>3ns | Shale<br>Kederis<br>D. Riley |
| 4759 | Nellie Racine<br>Rose Cherry<br>Succeed | .110 | 3<br>2<br>5 |     | 3h<br>4 3<br>2 1      | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 2 1/2<br>3 h<br>6 5                                  | 4n<br>5n<br>6 8     | Leeds<br>Coburn<br>Lycurgus  |
|      | Intonation                              | .109 | 7           |     | _ 7                   | 7  | 7  | 7                   | Brooks                       |

At post 2½ minutes. Off at 3:01. Time—:24 1-5; :49 2-5; 1:02. Winner b. g. Bloomsbury—Sister of Ruth Ryan. Trained by G. P. McNeil. Scratched—Father Stafford, Dandy Fine, Medora. Start good. Won easily. Second same. Third driving. Titus outran his field all the way, winning as he pleased. Belle ran a good, game race. Shaw closed well. Leeds, on Racine, lost third place because he could not help her any.

| 4812 THIRD RACE—One to first \$150.             | mil      | e. Sell      | ing. 1 | nree-        | year-on | is and                    | upward. varde        |
|---|----------|--------------|--------|--------------|---------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Ind. Horse- Wt.                                 | St.      | 14           | 1/2    | 94           | Str.    | Fin                       | Jockey.              |
| 4773 Margaret Randolph. 106                     | 1        | 1 11/2       | 1 11/2 | 1 2          | 6 4     | 2 1/2                     | Vosper<br>Kederis    |
| 4733 Frieze                                     | 4        | 3 1 14       | 7 21/2 | 6 1/4<br>3 4 | 2 1/2   | 3 1/3                     | Brooks               |
| 4785 Nasmerito 105                              | 8        | 6 11/2       | 6 2    | 5 1/2        | 4 1/2   | $\frac{4}{5} \frac{1}{2}$ | J. King<br>Archibald |
| 4785 Lady's Beauty 107<br>4746 Harry Rogers 102 | 3        | 2 1/2<br>4 1 | 4 2    | 2 1/2        | 5 3     | 6 3                       | Coburn               |
| 4785 Footloose 104                              | 7        | 8            | 8      | 8            | 8       | 7 21/2                    | Prince<br>Coles      |
| 4784 Alcibiades108                              | <u> </u> | 5 2          | 5 h    | 1 4          | 1 2     | 3                         | Coles                |

At post 1 minute. Off at 3:25½ Time—:25 2-5; :50: 1:16 2-5; 1:43 3-5.
Winner b. m. Longstreet—Metrical. Trained by J. Headley.
Start good. Won easily. Second and third driving.
Margaret improved over her form here. She went to the front at once and galloped all the way. Frieze closed very strong. Rossington ran his race.
Lady's Beauty stopped to a walk. Ride on Footloose a joke.

| ,  | 4813 FOURTH RACE-F      |     |       | The     | Cesa    | irion                       | Handica |                  | ar |
|----|-------------------------|-----|-------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|------------------|----|
| 3  | Ind. Horse- Wt.         | St. | 1/4   | 1/2     | 3/4     | Str.                        | Fin     | Jockey.          |    |
| •  | 4471 Quality Street 103 | 1   | • • • | 1 h     | 1.h     | 1 1/6                       | 11/2    | McBride          |    |
| •  | 4758 Ketchel 105        | 6   |       | 6 2 1/2 | 5 1 1/2 | 4 li                        | 2 1 1/2 | Vosper           |    |
|    | (4720) Eddie Graney112  |     | • •   | 7 6     | 7 10    | 6 4                         | 3 1/2   | Coburn<br>Brooks |    |
| 7. | 4734 Lewiston 118       | 3   | • •   | 3 11/2  | 41/2    | $\frac{3}{5} \frac{2}{134}$ | 4h      | Archibald        |    |
| l  | 4706 Electrowan107      | 4   | ::    | 4 2     | 6 34    | 7 10                        | 6 3     | J. King          |    |

XAdded starter

\*\*Coupled with Quality Street.

At post ½ minute. Off at 3:53. Time—::24: :49 4-5: 1:02.

Winner ch. g. Cunard—Miss Ringlets. Trained by W. Durker.

Scratched—Lady Elizabeth.

Start poor. Won driving. Second handly. Third driving.

Quality Street went out in front with Irma Lee, ran the latter's eye out, then drew away but had to be hard ridden at the end to stand off Ketchel, which closed very strong. Eddle Grancy best horse, but he got into an awful jam at start, which cost him the race. Lewiston tucked and drawn. He has had too much. Electrowan's rider broke his stirrup.

| (4709) Fantastic 107 3 3 3 3 2½ 2¾ Vosper          | 814 FIFTH RA    | CE—One<br>l. Value | mile<br>to f | and se | eventy<br>50. | yards | . Pu | rse. | Three-year-old |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|--------|---------------|-------|------|------|----------------|
| (4709) Fantastic                                   | d. Horse-       | Wt.                | St.          | 1/4    | 1/2           | %     | Etr. | Fin  | Jockey.        |
| (4774) Monvina 107 1 2 2 1/2 2 2 1/2 3 3 Archibald | 4709) Fantastic | 107                | 3<br>1       | 3      | 3             | 3     | 21/2 |      |                |

At post 2½ minutes. Off at 4:17½. Time—:24 1-5; :49; 1:15; 1:41; 1:45. Winner ch. h. Altamaz—Miss Rowena. Trained by W. G. Jenkins. Start good. Won ridden out. Second driving. Realta went out in front at once, and running game and true, had his field dizzy chasing him. Fantastic made in game bid out was not equal to the task. She was slightly cut off at tank first time around. Monvina stopped badly at seven furlongs.

| Ind. Horse- Wt.         | St. | 1/4 | 1/4  | 94      | Str.   | Fin    | Jockey.   |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|------|---------|--------|--------|-----------|
| 4736 Redondo114         | 4   |     | 1 1  | 1 11/2  | 1 1 14 | 1 114  | Brooks    |
| 4736 Emma G110          | 5   |     | 3 3  | 3 11/2  | 3 1/4  | 236    | Vosper    |
| 4735 Galinda 101        | 1   |     | 2 1  | 2 1 1/2 | 21/2   | 3 1    | Hardwick  |
| (4787) La Taranta114    | 6   |     | 4 2  | 4 3     | 4 114  | 4 11/4 | D. Riley  |
| 4709 Barney Oldfield112 | 2   |     | 6    | 6       | 5 3    | 5 1    | Archibald |
| 4710 Eliz. Harwood 98   | 3   |     | 5 11 | 6 5h    | 6      | 6      | Coburn    |

At post 4 minutes. Off at 4:45. Time—:25; :49 4-5; 1:15 3-5.
Winner b. g. Inspector B—Balance All II. Trained by R. Steele.
Ftart good. Won riden out. Next two driving.
Itedondo cut wer on his field on first turn, forcing Galinda to bump Oldfield, and Galinda to pull up. He then went on and won all the way. Emma
closed stoutly. Galinda hung at end. Oldfield and Harwood lost all chance by
being bumped.

## Tomorrow's Card 3 p. m.—Kirkbride and Keefer vs. Hewetson and Matterson; Dr. Nelson and Talbot vs. Williams and Partner; Mrs. Sampson and Miss Pitts vs. Miss Weedler and Miss G. Pitts. 4 p. m.—Miss M. Pitts and Mrs. Talbot vs. Mrs. Baker and Partner; A. T. Goward and Schwengers vs. Hopper and partner; T. M. Foot vs. A. B. Rhodes. 5 p. m.—Cambe and Lower and Schwengers The complete of Lower and Schwengers The complete of Lower and Schwengers vs. Boalta Lowers His Own FOR MILE BROKEN

Roalta Lowers His Own Figure -Quality Street Takes Cesarion

Although the Cesarion handicap was

the feature of the day's card at the Oak Bay track on Saturday afternoon, it was ellpsed by the fifth race, in which but three horses were named to start. Roalto, Fantastie, and Monvina comprised the trio that were asked to go the one mile and seventy yards. This field was the smallest that has faced the starter since the meeting began, but the small field did not lessen the interest. Notwithstanding the fact that Roalta held the record for the distance, Fantastic was installed as the public favorite, while the Altamax horse was quoted on a par with Monvina. Coburn took Roalta to the front at flag fall, and he immediately set a pace that made the others dizzy. Monvina tried to follow the killing pace for half the distance, and then gave it up. Fantastic loomed up dangerous on the turn out of the back stretch, and made a bold bid all through the stretch, but Roalta never faltered for an instant, but came right through and won with something to spare, with Fantastic second, and Monvina third.

The time for the race, 1:45, cellpsed the former track record of 1:46 2-5, also held by Roalta, and comes pretty close to a world's record. It will be many a day before such another race will be witnessed in this city. Coburn dropped some of the lead out of his pad after the finish, but this did not alter the result of the race. The rule in regard to this is that a rider can weigh in after a race two pounds short, and as Coburn was just a pound and a half short of weight, his mount was not disqualified.

Quality Street, which was coupled with Electrowan as the W. Durker entry, annexed the Cesarion handicap, and defeated a fairly good field of youngsters. McBride had the mount, which was the first since his reinstatement. He took the Durker gelding out in front at the tap of the gong, and saving ground all the way, came home a winner by a slight margin. Ketchel made up lots of ground from a poor beginning, and closing stoutly, was an easy second, while Eddie Graney just managed to get third place. Alarmed, Otranto, and Irma Lee were added starters, but they might just as well have been left in the barn. The only one of the trio to sh which but three horses were named to comprised the trio that were asked to

third. Titus II acted as pacemaker all the way in the second race, and cantered home a winner by three lengths, with Belle of Iroquois second, and an equal distance in front of F. E. Shaw, which beat Nellie Racine by a head. Margaret Randolph was never in trouble in the third race, which she won going away. Frieze came with a belated rush at the end, and beat the fast tiring Lord Rossington for the place. Footloose stumbled on the first lurn, and was never a factor in the place. Footloose stumbled on the firsturn, and was never a factor in the running.
The Closing event went to Redondo,

running.

The Closing event went to Redondo, which was easily the best. Emma G. had to be hard pressed to take the place from Galinda. Brooks, who rode the winner, indulged in rough riding all during the race, interfering with several of the field. The stewards could not afford to allow his work to pass unnoticed, and in consequence he was set down for a week.

The Island stable, of which T. E. Christ is trainer, has purchased from V. H. Terry the contract on Jockey Coburn. The contract will run till May 10th, 1910. Coburn, who can ride at 55 pounds, is riding in great form at present.

N. E. McAbee arrived on Saturday rom Calgary with Beaver Dam Lad, a pretty fair racer. The horse, which is full brother to May W. will start on

Judge Frank Skinner accompanied Manager Robert F. Leighton to Van-couver last night. Both will be back in time for Monday's races.

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## NATIONAL LACROSSE

## OVERNIGHT ENTRIES

| 1, | A MARKET AND A STATE OF THE STA |
|----|--|
| n  | First Race.  |
| 0  | 71   |
| _  | Four and a half furlongs, selling;   |
| a  | maiden, 2-year-olds.   |
| 0  | 4589—Bellini   |
| s. | 4797—Terrago 110   |
| S  | 4745—Calopus 105   |
| -  | 4715—Matchem   |
|    | 4711 Aller Culeb   |
| n  | 4511-Alder Gulch 110   |
| et | (A617)—Zinkand 105   |
| e  | 4589—Daddy Gip 105   |
| e  | 4797—Third Chance 110  |
|    | 4758—Two Oaks 113  |
| X  | 1100 1 110 Ouns 110  |
| -  | Second Race.   |
| ıt | Five furlongs, selling; 3-year-olds  |
| a  | and up.  |
| r  |  |
| r  | 4773—Rosslare  |
|    |  |

4773—Hosslare. 4771—Mike Asheim 4773—David Boland. 4759—Toller,... 4785—Othmar. 4812—Alcibiades. 4784—Efervesence. 4760—Semproelle... 4747—La Rose. Third Race. One and one-sixteenth miles, sell-ng; 3-year-olds and up. 4812-Nasmerito ..... 
 4788—Relowna
 117

 4801—Flavigny
 112

 4801—Sir Vesley
 102

 4801—Maxtress
 102

 4801—Joe Nealon
 110

 4748—Benvolio
 117

 4801—Lazeli
 114

 4788—My Bouquet
 112
 Fourth Race. Seven furlongs, selling; 4-year-olds

## and up. 4815—Emma G. (4776)—Mechant 4774—Burleigh (4735)—Milpitas 4709—Capt. Burnett 4776—Ed. Ball.

Fifth Race. Six furlongs, selling; 4-year-olds and up.
(4798)—Storma
4775—Sainesaw
4799—Irish Mail
4750—Hattle Dodson
4810—Marvel P.
2438—Golden Wine
4786—George Kilborn
4799—Vronsky
4799—Liddington
4800—Bellsnicker

### SHORT, SNAPPY SPORTS +++++++++++++++

Victoria will be nothing but tennis from now until the day of the finals on Saturday, as the big tournament of the season is to start tomorrow.

Joe Tyler, Miss Hotchkiss and all the other crack tennis players that have been competing at the Mainland city are expected to arrive this even-ing for the local tourney.

Con Jones must know what he's talking about when he says that his Vancouver team will win the Minto Mug this year. What a walloping the champions got on their home grounds yesterday. Only four more games to win now and the much coveted silverware takes a trip to Vancouver.

Grumpy Spring made a short trip of his honeymoon as he got back to the Fraser river town just in time to play yesterday's game.

The British Columbia track and field championships will take place at Vancouver in August.

An attempt is being made to rematch John D. Marsh and Alex. Rowan for another 12-mile race.

## EASTERN STANDING IN DUNGAN NINE TIES J.B.A.A.

Fastest Game Played This Season Up the Island Is Draw

Duncan, July 24.—Before a large crowd of island baseball fans the J. B. A. A. played the team of this town one of the fastest games seen here

one of the fastest games seen here this season, which ended in a draw after seven innings of good ball, each nine getting seven runs.

Darkness overtook the eager ball players, and if the dawn had not fallen there is every reason to believe that the game would have lasted eleven innings. Right from the first inning did the teams start to put up good, clean and fast ball, first one side making a return trip around the sacks and then the opposing-nine evening up the score.

making a return trip around the sacks and then the opposing nine evening up the score.

In the fourth inning McIllmoyle, the J. B. A. A. pitcher, in attempting a slide to second base, put Jess Gidley, the boy manager of the Duncan nine, out of business for some time by planting his foot squarely in Gidley's stomach. Nothing serious resulted, however, and after a few minutes' delay Gidley was again able to take his place at short stop.

Dan Gabouri and Tommy George were the battery, and held the visitors down well, Gabouri having a good number of strike outs to his credit.

Fred McIllmoyle is laid up in bed, and will probably be a lame athlete for some weeks to come. Just before dinner this evening the J. B. A. A. players were having a little recreation in front of the Tzouhalem hotel, and in running McIllmoyle fell on a sharp rock and cut his knee cap very severely. The teams lined up on the exhibition grounds as follows:

Duncan Positions J.B.A.A. Gabouri Pitcher Peden George Catcher Gregg Smythe 1st b. Hughes B. Smythe 2nd b. Babe Shanks Gidley. 3rd b. Sam Shanks Gidley. 3rd b. Sam Shanks Green 1.f. Winsby Peterson Center While Piensdaly 1.f. McIllmoyle Umpire, Milke Lbmas, of Duncan.

## PEOPLE'S SHIELD SOCCER SOON

Albertans Are Preparing for Championship Football Tourney

Calgary, July 24.—The People's Shield association football games are drawing near, in fact only a little over a month will elapse before the big contest, which will be participated in by teams from all parts of the Dominion will be on. Last night there was a meeting of the shield committee in Dr. Ings' office. The committee is composed of Dr. R. B. O'Sullivan, Commissioner Graves, Ald. Mitchell, Rev. Canon Hogbin, Dr. A. O. Macrea, H. Ballantyne, and Dr. Ings. Efforts will be made to have a meeting of the trustees of the shield next month in Calgary.

At last night's meeting those present were Commissioner Graves, Ald. Mitchell, H. Ballantyne, secretary, and Dr. Ings, trustee. The dates set for the People's Shield games was August 26. 27, and 28, these dates being selected because they do not conflict with the baseball schedule. Efforts are being made to secure Victoria Park for the games. The occasion of the opening of the games here will be made a big event, Lieut. Governor Bulyca, Premier Rutherford, other members of the cabinet, and the local civic officials will be invited to attend. It is also decided to take photographs of the games and teams, and send them to various papers throughout the world.

Quebec has sent word of sending a team to represent the province. It is the C. P. R. team of Montreal. British Columbia and Saskatchewan teams have also entered: It is hoped also that Ontario will be able to send a team to represent that province at the competition.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

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TALES FROM THE GOLDEN WEST



## That Sample

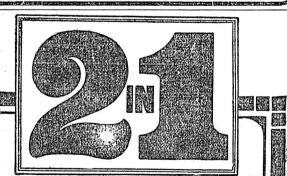
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Stays Shined. Dust won't dull it. Rain won't spot it. Dampproof and waterproof. Keeps out Softens and preserves the leather. moisture. Just put it on, rub two or three times with a

brush or cloth and a brilliant and lasting shine results. No substitutes even half as good.



and 25c Tins

10c.

### INTERNATIONAL CRICKET TOURNAMENT SOON

One of the biggest cricket tourna-

ments ever held in British Columbia will be played at Vancouver about the middle of next month.

Inasmuch as the tournament will be an international affair, much interest has been aroused in the northwest laws.

Already six elevens have entered, including Victoria, Vancouver, Vernon, Burrards (Vancouver), Seattle, and Portland. Negotiations have been opened by the Mainland management to get the Calgary team to make the trip and it is quite possible that the crack Albertans will come west, Tacoma is also expected to send over a team, which will go to make things all the more interesting.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

## At City Churches

### Metropolitan Methodist.

Metropolitan Methodist.

Reference of Pandora and Quadra. Pastor, Holling, B.A. Residence, 916 Johnstreet, Phone 765. 10 a. m., class fugs; 11 a./m., Rev. A. Henderson, of Centennial Church, will preach; p. m., Metropolitan Sabbath school; p. m., Spring Ridge Sabbath school; p. m., Spring Ridge public worship; p. m., Metropolitan Church public hip. The pastor will preach. An., "All Them That Dwell Below the fig." Woodward; quartette, "Cast Thy en on the Lord," from "The h," Misses Sheritt and Cocker, rs. Ulman and Shandley; chorus of 55 voices led by Mr. J. M. Mor-All cordially invited. Strangers, sts and visitors specially welcome.

Pirst Baptist.

First Presbyterian.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian.

St. Paul's.

St. Paul's Esquimalt. Rev. W. Baugh Allen. Services: Holy Communion, 4. t. m.; Matins, 10,30 a. m.; Evensong p. m. Preacher for the day, the rec

St. Paul's Church.

tors are heartlly welcomed.

Society of Friends.

Harmony Hall, 825 View street. Sunday school, 9.45; meeting, for worshin, 11 a. m.; mission meeting, 7 p. m. 21.

Parry is expected to take part.

Christian Science.

Christian Science services will be held at the K. of P. Hall, Sunday morning, July 25, at 10 o'cleck. Subject: "Life." All are welcome.

R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 734 Caledonia avenue at 8 p. m. Subject: "Some Nuts to Crack." All are welcome at these meetings.

Salvation Army.

The West of Salvation More and Salvation meeting: 2 p. m., Sulvation meeting. The week-end meetings will be conducted by the officers in charge, Staff-Capt. Hayes and Capt. Knudson. Strangers and others made welcome.

Spiritualism. Spiritualism.

Spiritualism.

Fsychic Research Society, K. of P. Hall, corner of Pandora avenue and Douglas street on Sunday at 8 p. m. H. E. Howes will give an address, subject, "Spiritual Reformation," followed by clairvoyant descriptions and messages. All are welcome.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Glacial Period.

Sir.—Referring to an article in the supplement of Sunday last as accounting for the Glacial Period and fixing a date for the Glasappearance of the cap and the commencement of its formation there have been many theories but it does not yet appear that any theory yet advanced covers all the ground meriting the conclusion Q. E. D. The cause assigned in your article in last Sunday's extra, namely a progressive change in the position of the earth's axis, appears to me to be an effect and not a cause.

That the earth's axis must change

its position appears to be a necessity but a mass of facts seem to throw a doubt as to that movement being uniformly cyclic.

Any change in the position of the centre of gravity must produce a corresponding or accommodating change in the position of the earth's axis and as alterations in the earth's crust and the accumulations upon it which occur in the neighborhood of the poles the position of the poles will alter correspondingly in the process of effecting the balance. Even supposing that the whole movement of the poles were due to the waxing and waning of this ice cap I am not aware of any theory that assigns a regular cyclic movement of them from this cause or that maintains that they follow any set geometric path. Also if the ice cap be of such magnitude as to produce measurable movement then that ice cap must be formed at one pole at a time, and the climatic conditions in the northern and southern hemispheres must differ.

At the time when Scotland and the north of England were covered with enormous glaclers the southern part of England must have been below the ocean because a very large part of its composed of chalk which is formed

north of legisland were every a write or the part of England must have been below the ocean because a very large part of it is composed of chalk which is formed at great depths, and the only evidence of glaciers, and that merely a supposition, is the deposit of huge fragments of stone near Avebury, from which druidleal circles and avenues have been built and in still lateryears whole villages and highway bridges.

If glaciers had any hand in the placing of these stones it must have been done by iceberrs floating over the submerged chalk.

There must therefore have been considerable changes since that period in the distribution of land and water. The whole neighborhood of Victoria and probably the whole coast has been raised since it was covered by miles of ice, the track of which is plainly visible in the city and around it wherever the upheaval has not obliterated the tracks or wind and weather crased the markings. The path of the ice was north and south, right to the shore line without any indication of turning and thus far it would appear there was no southern impediment to its flow and the Olympian range may therefore have been formed after the ice age.

With these evidences of changes in

there was no southern impediment to its flow and the Olympian range may therefore have been formed after the its flow and the Olympian range may therefore have been formed after the its age.

With these evidences of changes in the arrangement of the earth's crust together with changes and partial disappearance of the polar ice cap a change in the position of the centre of gravity of the earth resulting therefrom is not hard to realise, and as these changes do not regularly follow either meredian lines or lines of latitude a rolling motion would be produced independent of the ordinary terrestrial rotation and the position of the axis would therefore change. It would, therefore, appear that the movement of the axis is an effect not a primary cause,

Mr. Cotsworth in dealing with the movement of the axis is an effect not a primary cause,

Mr. Cotsworth in dealing with the movement of the axis, a subject which he has probed exhaustively, takes the orientation of the various pyramids as a link in the chain of evidence that the axis of the earth has changed considerably since they were built, but some of the ancient Briton remains are probably considerably older than the Fyramids, and the ice cap had completely receded when the Britons built.

While this is collateral evidence, whether accepted as valid or not, it cannot be doubted that changes in or on the earth's crust frust have a disturbing effect on "axial-position."

I have no means of judging how earth movements are compensatory, but the formation of an immense ice cap at the poles cannot be, because every particle of it is subtracted from the ocean and added to the polar regions.

the ocean and added to the polar regions.

The cause of this subarctic glaciation and its recurrence has been traced through physical law, metrology, geology and astronomical research by Mr. William Croll. He places the end of what we term the glacial period at 80,000 years ago. The duration of the period including two short mild intervals at 160,000 years.

The preceding glacial period terminating at 720,000 years and commencing 980,000 years ago. His figures set the commencement of the coming ice age at 500,000 years hence with a comparatively cold period centring at 150,000 years to come, and with a mild period extending from the present time on for 50,000 years. All sufficiently long periods to be no source of anxiety to a generation which lives alone for itself or even a nation with hopes and alms ahead.

It is common astronomical knowledge that the earth's orbit to ellevited.

alone for itself or even a nation with hopes and alms ahead.

It is common astronomical knowledge that the earth's orbit is elliptical, and that it is continually varying in ellipticity, gradually approaching the circular form till a certain minimum is reached, and then gradually growling more and more elliptical up to a certain maximum and then repeating.

The action may be illustrated by swinging a weight overhead, attached say to three feet of string, till the string becomes horizontal.

The movement of the hand necessary to maintain this position will at times be nearly in a small circle then changing to a long ellipse, the elliptical path described by the weight varying accordingly. The course pursued by the carth in its orbit, but the sun as the nominal centre does not change his orbit to the same extent as the earth does, hence the distance between the earth and the sun is continually changing.

As the long axis of the orbit also

carth and the sun is continually changing.

As the long axis of the orbit also
changes in direction and as the axis
of the earth always inclines in one general direction the earth may be near
the sun in the summer at one period
and far from the sun in the summer
during another period as regards the
northern hemisphere and vice versa in
the southern hemisphere.

These phenomena form the starting
point of Mr. Croll's theory as the nuture of the seasons is affected by
them.

If when the earth is nearest to the
sun when its axis is inclined towards
the sun there will be short and hot
summers and long and cold winters
producing abnormal precipitation on
the pole which in winter is inclined
away from the sun.

The recurring short summer is tooshort to melt the spoure of the leve-

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CHEAP FARM—Only \$28 per acre; a good speculation—a better investment. Four hundred and eight acres, 60 acres cultivated, 40 acres partly cleared, good house, barn and outbuildings of every description. Small lake. Land exceptionally good. This is a money maker and is one of the best propositions ever offered in Victoria. Must be sold to close an estate.

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10 rooms, modern conveniences. Rent...\$75.00

1232 RICHARDSON ST.—Good, modern, 6-room
cottage. Rent ...\$20.00

330 CALEDONIA AVE.—2-storey house, 6 fine
rooms, modern. Rent ...\$16.00 

FURNISHED HOUSES

STORES, ETC.

BLANCHARD ST.—Warehouse. Rent ...\$40.00
124 KINGSTON S.—Waterfront lot and warehouse. Rent ...\$30.00
FORT ST.—Store 17x26; five rooms above store.
Rent ...\$30.00
ADAMS BLOCK, Broad St.—One front, sunny
room. Rent ...\$12.50

ACREAGE

CAREY ROAD—6 acres and dwelling. Rent..\$10.00

CRAIGFLOWER ROAD—26 acres and 5-room cottage facing Esquimalt harbor. Rent...\$12.50

GLANFORD AVE.—5 acres, fruit and vegetables and 6-room house fully furnished. Rent...\$15.00

GLANFORD AVE.—10 acres all under cultivation, strawberries and fruits, new house, 5-rooms, will lease at, per month ...\$15.00

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Miss Gertrude Mackintosh, Seattle.
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Valla.
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John Arthur Greene, New York.
Sam Gordon, St. Louis.
Mrs. Gordon, St. Louis.
Katherine Gordon, St. Louis.
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Capt. and Ars. J. Humpirey and boy, attle.
Mrs. B. W. Arnold, Sr., Albany.
Miss Sadle Kuhnen, Albany.
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Estelle Peirce, Swampscott,
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M. Murphy, Seattle.
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all for \$1.100 all for

The land has all been cleared. House fronts lake. Good soil. Gentle slope up from water. Only 2 1-2 minutes walk from post office and hotel.

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NEAR SIMCOE

STORY AND A HALF

Contains SEVEN ROOMS Bungalow pantry, bathroom and two toilets

\$5000

Six-foot basement, heated by McClary's hot air furnace FULL SIZE LOT

House two years old, and strictly modern throughout.

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had over there.

Promoter McIntosh, the king of the island, when it comes to sports, has taken hold of the game and will have the best runners of the age there. He claims to have practically completed arrangements to have Longbout, Dorando, Hayes and numerous other championship aspirants who can show any form, running in Australia in the fall. Australia seems to be welcome to the Marathon game as far as Canada

Gus Schaefer, Butte, Mont.
Miss P. Anderson and sister, Seattle.
D. A. Jamleson, Toronto,
C. Henghan, Duncans.
Mrs. Crampton, Seattle.
Mike Donlin for Manager.

Mike Donlin for Manager.

MARATHONITES TO STRIKE

AUSTRALIA SOON

Marathonitis, though on the decline in this country, has attacked Australia, and holds the island colony in a grip as strong as the fighting game had over there.

Promoter McIntosh, the king of the island, when it comes to sports, has taken hold of the game and will have the best runners of the age there. He claims to have practically completed arrangements to have Longiequit, Dorando, Hayes and numerous other champtonship aspirants who can show any form, running in Australia in the fall. Australia seems to be welcome to the Marathon game as far as Canada

Mikè Donlin for Manager.

Philadelphia, July 24.—One of the baseball surprises of the year was the anouncement made today that Mike Donlin, the star outfielder of the New York Nationals, who reflex the plantal surprises of the year was the nuncuncement made today that Mike Donlin, the star outfielder of the New

not say. It is said that Sherwood N. Magee, the hard hitting outfielder of the Philadelphias, and Pitcher Fox will figure in the transfer, but this cannot be confirmed.

"Guide (before statue in museum):
"This piece of work you are now looking at goes back to Praxiteles."
Visitor: "What's the matter? Ain't it
satisfactory?"

"You consider Smith's flancee pretty?"
"Well, she's so pretty that she gets
seat in the most crowded car as soon
s she enters it."—New York Herald.

TO-NIGHT



## VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

## A Business Lot for \$8,500

Southeast corner of Fort and Quadra Streets and having frontage on Mears Street, which overlooks a Public Park

60 Feet on Fort, 120 Feet on Quadra, 60 Feet on Mears

This is the cheapest property on the market, and has on it TWO STORES AND TWO COTTAGES—INCOME ABOUT \$575 PER YEAR

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## STORE TO RENT

Wharf Street

The premises at present occupied by Wilson Bros., Wholesale Grocers, consisting of three floors, to rent from August 1st, 1909.

APPLY TO

## Swinerton & Musgrave



## On the Waterfront

Who Will Be Pleased To Show The Property.



Rich Cargo on the Empress of 🕏 China Which Reached Port Yesterday Morning

### MANY NAVAL AND MILITARY PASSENGERS :

Chinese Pay \$22,000 in Head Tax—Good Work by Wire-less Apparatus

With silk valued at \$543,535.32, a big

With silk valued at \$543,535.32, a big shipment of tea, some of the cabins being utilized to store tea chests and bales of silk, and a good general cargo, and many passengers, the R. M. S. Empress of China, Capt. Davidson, reached port yesterday morning.

The white liner brought 42 saleon, and the intermediate and 433 steerage passengers, and a full cargo, some of the unused staterooms even being used to store tea and silk. The saleon passengers included many navy and military officers and far eastern residents. Dr. Van den Busche, a Dutch army surgeon, came from Java on his way it o Amsterdam, accompanied by his wife, after long service in the Achinese campalgn; F. L. Taverner, who has been representing the Standard Oil Company in the Orient, returned to report; H. Schlee, a prominent tea shipper came from Shanghai; E. Hayes, returned from a visit to Manila; Madam Louis Dewette, wife of the proprietor of the Oriental hotel at Yokoliama was bound to France. The army and naval officers included Major E. B. North, who has been attached to the Japanese army; Capt. P. T. C. Baird, of the Cameron Highlanders, from Tientsin; Capt. G. C. Thatcher, of the Indian army; Lieut. B. E. Coke, R. E., from Hongkong; Paymaster B. W. Shumaker, U. S. N., from the U. S. S. Galveston; Paymaster John W. Hancock, from U. S. S. Charleston and Lieuts, H. T. Winston and Youngblood. cuts, H. T. Winston and Youngblood. Lieuts, H. T. Winston and Youngblood, U. S. N., who left their vessels when about to start a voyage up the Yang-tzse. Other passengers included Madam D. Siffert, whose husband is Belgian consul at Shanghai; Miss T. M. Beat-tle, matron of a Hongkong hospital;

### FOR SALE COTTAGE AND 1-3 ACRE ON

## The Gorge

There is now an exceptional opportunity to purchase a home on the waterfrontage in this charming situation. The lot contains nearly 1-3 of an acre, has plenty of shade trees, lovely lawn and a good vegetable garden. The cottage has seven large rooms, hall and two verandals, pantries, closets, etc; four open fire places, Esquimalt water, septic tank, electric light, phone. Only two minutes walk from the car line.

Price \$4,500. Terms.

TOLLER & GRUBB 1232 Government St. Phone 2046.

### By Government Wireless.

Cape Lazo, 8 a.m.—Overcast, calm. Bar. 30,03, temp. 45, sea smooth, no shipping.

Point Grey, 8 a.m.—Overcast, southeast wind. Bar. 29.87, temp. 67, sea smooth, no shipping.

Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Clear, east-crly wind. Bar. 30,10, temp. 53, sea smooth. Out. P.C.S.S. President at 8 o'clear.

Estevan, 8 a.m. — Overcast, southeast wind. Bar. 30.05, temp. 58, sea smooth, no ship-

steamer Tees, castbound 7.55 a.m.
Point Grey, noon—Overcast, southeast wind. Bar. 2.97, temp 56, sea smooth. In, steamer Morning Star, 10.20 a.m. and Rupert City at 1.30 a.m.
Cape Lazo, noon—Overcast, calm. Bar. 30.03, temp. 76, sea smooth, steamer Humboldt northbound at 9.30 a.m.
Tatoosh, noon—Clear, calm, casterly breeze. Bar. 29.97, temp 56, sea smooth, no shipping.
Pachena, noon—Clear, northwest wind. Bar. 29.78, temp. 56, sea smooth, no shipping.

Mr. T. S, Southey.
Mr. T. S, Southey.
The passengers who debarked here were Major North, Capt. Thatcher, Lieut. Coke, Capt. Baird, Mrs. Pagett-Hett. H. C. Siddeley, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Porter, Paymaster Shumaker and Lieut. Winston.

### A Rich Cargo

and the head tax. Of the 142 for Candada, and the others are for points beyond, there were 43 newcomers who will pay \$21,500 at Vancouver. The cargo of the steamer included 1,306 bales of silk valued at \$543,505.322 [18,248 chests of new teamer included 1,306 bales of silk valued at \$543,505.322 [18,248 chests of new silk goods, 11 cases of sealskins—the act of Japanese scalers, bound to London—992 cases of Illy bulbs, 995 mats of rice, 161 cases of porcelain, mats of rice, 161 cases of porcelain, apples, 438 crates of tin.

Wireless Communication

The stamer had a good voyage, though fog was encountered during the earlier part of the run. On the way across, the steamer Empress of Japan was spoken by wireless, and although she was but 90 miles distant the China was in heavy fog while her sister liner was in lear weather. The steamer Kaga ad latence of several hundred miles south, the Japanese liner being on the way from Honolulu to Yokohama.

Found Opium.

Twenty-three five tael tins of opium were found by Customs Officers at San Francisco stowed away in the forward part of the Japanese liner being on the way from Honolulu to Yokohama.

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Found Opium.

Twenty-three five tael tins of opium was also spoken being force has discouraged somewhat the legal traffle in the forbidden drug., All the time, however, the value here of smoking opium is increasing, and to inveterate smugglers—like the Chineso the margin between cost in China and the price in Chinatown is too tempting for them to leave the game alone.

The French bark Charles Gound of the were of the subp. Castes are the barks Osborne and Francisco of under the well-and the price of the care to load wheat on Puget Sound from Autor Castle are to load wheat on Pugets of the well-and to load wheat on Puget Sound from Autor Castle are from the barks Osborne and Francisco

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE RUSSIANS SEIZED SEALING CRAFT

Japanese Schooner Tokiwa Maru Caught While Raiding Copper Islands

Another Japanese sealing schooner has been seized for raiding at the Copper Island seal rookeries. The Tokiwa Marti was captured and taken as a prize to Vladivostok. The seized seal-prize was caught by a Russian cruiser off, the Copper Island rookeries willie engaged in a raid on the Russian seal rookeries in the North Pacific. The Tokiwa Maru had two boats ashore, while others were returning with sealskins from the rookery when the guard ship came out of the fog. The boat crews on the way from the hauling grounds hurried to the schooner and an attempt was made to get away after the anchor was slipped, leaving six men on the rookery with two boats. These were captured by the guards while the cruiser overhauled and seized the Tokiwa Maru which will be taken to Yladivostok as a prize Several other Japanese sealers taken while poaching at the Copper Islands are now lying rotting at the Ilussian port.

### SAILING SHIP NILE WILL BRING CARGO

other Bark Is Chartered to Carry General Merchandise to Victoria and Vancouver

Another sailing ship has been listed to bring general merchandise to Victoria and Vancouver, the British bark Nile. The Nile has arrived at Ardrossan, Scotland, from the West coast, but it will likely be two months before she begins her passage to the North Pacific. She is not expected here before February or March. The ship is fixed at a lump sum, but her charter is only outward. However, she will retain sufficient cargo to stiffen her to Puget Sound, where her owners hope to get a return cargo of wheat.

The Archibald Russell is now loading and the Celtic Monarch Max and Wray Castle are en route.

Two of the largest sailing ships fly-

of the largest sailing ships fly-

\$400

67 Lots for \$400. Just think, only \$6 Per Lot

Per Lot

\$6

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1205 Broad Street, Next to Colonist Office

sailed from Brest for Scattle on Tuesday with general cargo from Antwerp. This vessel is receiving an exceptionally low outward rate, but she is engaged for the return passage for grain at union freight. The Charles Gounod loaded grain) on Puget Sound, two years ago.

Gounod loaded grain on Puget Sound, two years ago.

There are seven other vessels idle in British Columbia and Puget Sound waters available for grain. These include the British barks Celticburn, Ellisland, Halewood, Haddon Hall and Senator and German ships Emilie and Tarpenbek, The Senator arrived in May, 1908, the Emilie in June, Halewood in November and Haddon Hall in December. The others are more recent arrivals.

### MILITANT STATESMEN ARE FOR FORCE

Empress of China Brings News of Situation Between Japan and China

Arrivals by the R.M.S. Empress of China, which reached port yesterday morning, state that a serious situation is being developed with regard to the lisputes between Japan and Jopan and

disputes between Japan and Jopan and the Yomiuri of Tokyo says the military party among the elder statesmen are seeking to force the government into "a very strong attitude."

News was brought town Korea that Viscount Sone, the new resident, is a viscount good to the property of the party o

"Soul Is Loyal."

at Tokyo news was cabled, left a pathetic will in which he stated he had determined on suicide for some time, having been impressed by a newspaper report regarding the suicide of a British Earl after the failure of a company of which he was president, but had waited until the Nippon Sugar Company's directors could reorganize. Addressing his children he said he regretted poverty was before them, but he adjured them to "Fight viscrously instead of deploring and loyally serve the country." He said his soul would promote the development of agriculture,

Brigands Busy.

A Mukden despatch to the Mainlehi Dempo says that a party of mounted bandits, several hundred in number holds its own in the neighborhood of Itung-chow, and damages caused by them are very frequent in both south and north Manchuria. The guard of Kirin, therefore, proceeded to Itung-chow. It appears that Viceroy Yang summoned Chang Tso-Lihran, officer of the Kirin garrison, formerly a chlef of mounted bandits, to Mukden on some pretext and kilied him. Accordingly, many soldiers who were enlisted from among the bandits have descreted. It is expected that the activity of the bandits will be greater this year.

Disastrous Floods.

Brigands Busy.

difs will be greater this year.

Disastrous Floods.

Arrivals by the Empress of China from Shanghal reported that serious floods had occasioned great loss on the Yangtze just before they salled. Many villages had been washed away and many lives lost, Many people were taking refuge on the higher tevels and famine was expected to result following the floods.

Avoiding Conscription.

News was brought by the Empress of

Avoiding Conscription.

News was brought by the Empress of China that an agitation was in progress in Japan in consequence of the alleged favoritism shown the rich in giving relief from military service. The conscription service in Japan recently is said to have been seriously affected by the number relieved from service.

MAHON BLDG., TEL. 1462.

CONVEYANCING. RANCH LANDS, FRUIT FARMS. CITY LOTS. RENTS

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No. 700 CHOICE LOT on Harbinger Avenue ....\$1,000

> A FINE CORNER on Cook St., 120 feet square

......\$2,200 No. 698

A LARGE, BEAUTIFUL LOT in Victoria West, two blocks from car line .....\$650

120 FEET SQUARE on one of the finest residence streets in James Bay Dis-

lots, houses, and acreage, only what we consider GOOD VALUE SAMPLES. If you will investigate we think your judgment will approve ours, whether you buy or not.

For these columns, we select from a very complete list of

NEW, MODERN, NINE-ROOM HOUSE, just off Gorge Road .....\$3,500

A FINE HOME-modern, 8-room dwelling near the High School. Well built, well appointed. Terms .....\$4,850

MODERN, R.OOM HOUSE on Pandora Avenue. Good basement, fine lawn, fruit trees, garden. Terms

Arranging Tariff.

Arranging Tariff.

The Chuwo reports that the Japanese authorities have finished amending the tariff in view of the revision of 1911 with the exception of iron and steel, as no definite decision has been reached whether or not a protective policy will be adopted.

### JAPANESE TRAINING CRUISERS RETURN

Aso and Soya Reached Hakodate Thursday After Visit Made to These Shores

The Japanese warships Aso and Soya which visited Esquimatt in May have returned to Japanese waters. They reached Hakodate, in North Japan, returning from Honolulu, on Thursday, and are to leave-the northern port today for Ohminato and Yokusaka, being due back at the naval station from which they started two weeks hence.

an average of one whale a day was being captured. It is expected that during July and August the catch will be greater. The steam whaler Tyre, ir, and an auxiliary power schooner Lizzie S. Sorenson are engaged in lunting while the tug Prosper is under charter to tow the whales to the station.

## BOTTLE MESSAGE INDICATES DISASTER

The Empress of China which reached port this morning brought news from Singapore, in the Straits Settlements, which indicates a South Sea mystery. A floating bottle tightly corked has been rescued from the sea at Tarjong Pager. It contained a paper, part of which was illegible, but what could be understood was..."Lost-in the New-Guinen-Islands, J.T. Palmeston—Glen—Latitude fifty degrees, thirty minutes." The Master Attendant, at Singapore is endeavoring to find out whether any of the Glen liners was in those waters recently in order to identify the name given.

## Made Fast Time.

be successful. This company has its plant on the south end of Admiralty schedule within a few hours island and the last letter stated that the whole journey were performed

### Moveable Stock.

The new steam freighter Grainer, which is being completed on the inner harbor, is being equipped with a movedable smokestack which can be lowered when necessary to go beneath bridges. when necessary to go beneath bridges. It works on a swivel and is balanced

### SEARCHED STEAMER FOR QUEEN'S NECKLACE

Detectives Boarded the Liner China at Yokohama to Hunt for Siamese Crown Jewels

To search for a Queen's necklace, the jewels of Slam's queen, the steamer China of the Factric Mail, was searched at Yokohama, according to advices received by the steamer Empress of China, which reached port yesterday morning, which reached port yesterday morning of the Towns made on the steamer China of the Towns made on the steamer China of the Towns made is not given in the Jupanese newspapers, lud taken woman pussenger, whose mane is not given in the Jupanese newspapers, lud taken a necklace ordered from England for the Queen of Slam at a cost of \$50,000, which had disappeared while en route to the Slamese Court. The Governments of Great Britain and Stam were seeking to locate the missing necklace and had enlisted the support of the police at Oriental ports. The Yokohama police were suspicious that the necklace was held by a woman on the steamer China. They made a strict search on board the Pacific Mall liner without result. Made Fast Time.

Twelve days from Liverpool to Victoria is the latest record made by the C. P. R. travellers on the R. M. S. ARE SUCCESSFUL

Reports Received From Coast Station Near Sitka Operated by Tyce Company

Reports from the station of the Tyce Whaling Company at Admiralty Island near Sitka, received by Capt. Jas. Carroll, Irdicate that the season will

Made Fast Time.

Twelve days from Liverpool to Victoria is the latest record made by the C. P. R. travellers on the R. M. S. Empress of Ireland, who left the Morrough American woman passenger, whose name is not given in the Japaness newspapers, and American woman passenger, whose name is not given in the Japaness newspapers, and American woman passenger, whose name is not given in the Japaness newspapers, and American woman passenger, whose name is not given in the Japaness newspapers, and American woman passenger, whose name is not given in the Japaness newspapers, and American woman passenger, whose name is not given in the Japaness newspapers, and the fact of the Morrough American woman passenger, whose name is not given in the Japaness newspapers, and American woman passenger, whose name is not given in the Japaness newspapers, and American woman passenger, whose name is not given in the Japaness newspapers, and American woman passenger, whose name is not given in the Japaness newspapers, and American woman passenger, whose name is not given in the Japaness newspapers, and American woman passenger, whose name is not given in the Japaness newspapers, and American woman passenger, whose name is not given in the Japaness newspapers, and American woman passenger, whose name is not given in the Japaness newspapers, and American woman passenger, whose name is not given in the Japaness newspapers, and American woman passenger, whose name is not given in the Japaness newspapers, and American woman passenger, whose name is not given in the Japaness newspapers, and American woman passenger, whose name is not given in the Japaness newspapers, and American woman p

## MORE PINKHAM CURES

### Added to the Long List due to This Famous Remedy.



CLARK, Glanford Station, Ontario.
Gardiner, Me.—"I was a great sufferer from a female disease. The doctor said I would have to go to the hospital for an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound completely cured me in three months."—Mrs. S. A. WILLIAMS, R. F. D. No. 14, Box 39, Gardiner, Maine.

Because your case is a difficult one, doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has cured many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, indigestion, dizziness, and nerpains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, indigestion, dizziness, and nervous prostration. It costs but a trifle to try it, and the result is worth millions to many suffering women.

If you want special advice write for itto Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. It is free and alwars helpful.

## **Building Lots** For Sale

Houses Built on the Installment Plan

D. H. BALE

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Phone 1140. Cor. Fort and Stadacona Streets.

## The Light That Never -Fails-----

Is the one produced by the Siche Gas Machine, it is the

### ONLY BEST

and stands without an equal. Easy to operate, safe and economical. Instal your own plant and save money.

E. F. GEIGER



Perry Seattle

bsolutely Fire-Proof

J. S. McTERNAN. Manager On direct car line to A. Y. P. Exposition.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION

THERAPION No. 1 !

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION NO.3

THERAPION is sold by Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. Price in England 3/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word. Therapion, as it appears on British Government.

THERAPION as it appears on British Government I Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to to overy package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Cammissioners, and without which it is morgery. Wholesale by Henderson Bros., Ltd.,



## ROYAL STANDARD **FLOUR**

others should receive the utmost care in its manufacture. We have Its reputation is known throughout British Columbia There is, and there can be no

placed a numbered coupon entitling you to a chance to win a peautiful 109-piece dinner set.

Ask your grocer for Royal Standard Flour.

Manufactured by, VANCOUVER MILLING & GRAIN CO., LTD Vancouver, B. C.

# Timber Investors

175,000,000 Feet

\$25,000

For further particulars apply

1122 Government Street, Room 2

## LIOW O AVOID

Take along a box of Mothersill's Sea and Train Sick Remedy. It has re-cently been thoroughly tested on English and Irish Channels and found English and Irish Channels and found absolutely reliable' Recommonded editorially by such papers as London Daily Express, and the Press generally in Great Britain. Analyzed by Sir Charles, A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., Guaranteed perfectly harmless and if not satisfactory money refunded. Write for booklet and press notices and testimonials from prominent people. For sale at first-class druggists, or send direct to Mothersill Remedy Co., 246 Cleland Bldg., Detroit, Michigan...

### **TENDERS**

Scaled tenders will be received by the indersigned up to noon on Monday, August 2nd, for the buildings, sawmill nachinery, tools, horses, logging equipnent and timber leases of the Duncans Aumber Company, Limited, situated at Juncans, B. C. uncans, B. C.
For full particulars apply to

JOHN KENDALL,
Kendall, Sewell & Company,
Crowe & Wilson Block, 441 Seymour
Street, Vancouver, B. C.

### NOTICE

Fernwood Road, between Gladstone and Grant streets is closed to vehicular traffic until further orders. C. H. TOPP.

## HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Barbers . 2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths . 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers . 2nd and 4th Monday
Bricklayers . 2nd and 4th Monday
Bricklayers . 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Cooks and Walters . 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters . Alternate Wednesdays
Cigarmakers . 1st nd 3rd Sunday
Garmanters . 1st nd 3rd Friday
Garment Workers . 2nd and 4th Friday
Garment Workers . 1st and 3rd Friday
Laborers . 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Leather Workers . 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Leather Workers . 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Leather Carriers . 4th Wednesday
Machinists . 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Letter Carriers . 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Mouldans . 3rd Sunday
Falnters . 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Printing Trades Council . Last Sunday
Printing Trades Council . Last Sunday
Printing Pressmen . 2nd Monday
Stomentiers . 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Stomecutters . 2nd and 4th Thursday
Stomecutters . 2nd and 4th Thursday
Stomecutters . 2nd Thursday

The Printers' League of America has eight-hour agreements with 90 per cent. of the printing offices in New York city.

Boilor Makers' union, San Francisco, has instituted open meetings. This is a radical departure from accepted theories, but a good one.

President Andrew Furuseth of the International Scamen's union, reports that the strike of members on the Great Lakes is progressing satisfactorily.

The bill prohibiting anyone not en-

The bill prohibiting anyone not entitled to do so wearing a button of a labor union or carry a union card has passed both houses of the California legislature.

Two ordinances aimed at the "time favorably on the general interest caused by the model tent of the Home.

Two ordinances aimed at the "time check" wage payment system have been introduced at a meeting of the board of supervisers at San Francisco as the result of the agitation that followed the murder of Miss Caroline Brasch, cashier for a firm of contractors. One measure makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$500, or six months in jatl, for any person or concern to issue in payment of wages any check or order unless negotiable at once and payment without discoint. The other ordinance provides that no contractors engaged upon public works can collect from the city unless he can show that he paid his men within one week after the performance of their labor. Miss Brasch was murdered last week by James E. Cunningham because of alleged difficulty in getting his wages,

John P. Frey, editor of the Iron Molders' Journal, will leave for Europe during the month to attend the British Trades Congress, which convenes in August, Mr. Frey is recognized as one of the ablest editors in the labor world. He will interest himself in negotiating agreements between the organized iron molders of Europe and this country, whereby cards may be interchanged, similar to the understanding existing between the craftsmen of the United States and Scotland.

The Amalgamated Association of

While in Ottawa Organizer Landers of the Garment Workers interviewed the minister of trade and commerce Six Etchard Cartwright, with a view of the Dominion Registrar, so as to prevention in Syracuse ended their abors on June 29. St. Paul, Minn, which was contented for view of 1911. A resolution was adopted for the convention was elected for the convention city of 1911. A resolution was adopted for the one of preventing manufacturers from removing their factories to other locations or opening branch factories when attempts are being made by them to secure cheaper services of union men. The resolution as adopted demands that the manufacturer who moves must pay the lightest wages he paid in his former location, or lose his stamp contract with the union. The referendum system of electing officers was abolished. In the plant of which has been given over to union labor the present of the prederition of the Etcharge in policy of the big amusement enterprise.

A rallway employees' department of the Federation of the Etcharge in policy of the big amusement of the Etcharge in policy of the big amusement of the Etcharge in policy of the big amusement of the Etcharge in policy of the big amusement of the Etcharge in policy of the big amusement of the Etcharge in policy of the big amusement of the Etcharge in policy of the big and the convention cleared on the change in policy of the big and the convention cleared John and the convention cleared on the change in policy in the prevention of the Etcharge in policy in the prevention of the prevention in Syracuse ended their labors on June 29. St. Paul, Min

Treamland, and the new management was congratulated by President Gompers before his departure abroad on the change in policy of the big amusement enterprise.

A rallway employees' department of the Federation of Labor has been completed by the merger of 25 unions of America, Canada and Mexican railway men, the new order embracing 2,500,000 workers on 70,000 miles of railway. The new department will have a governing body of its own from the American Federation. If, B. Perham is temporarily president and D. W. Roderick, seerary-treasurer. The new order includes railway telegraphers, clerks, etc.

\*\*Following the lead of other Eastern Pennsylvania iron and steel concerns, the Empire Steel and Iron company of Allentown, Fa., on June 22 restored the wages of its twelve hundred men to the scale in effect, prior to the 10 per cent, reduction fast April. The order applies to the furnaces at Catasauqua, Macuntal and the second of the sease for the agged, more schooling for the land of the proper company of the great rade society (trade union.) The one means an increase of comfort, in-the sage, in effect, prior to the 10 per cent.

## THAT AWFUL PAIN IN THE BACK

work. The kidneys have had to do too much.

What you need is a medicine to cure the bowels, liver and skin. This medicine must cure the Constiptation by acting on the liver and thus make the bowels move regularly and naturally. This medicine must heal and strengthen the kidneys, and thus relieve the congestion, "Fruit-a-tives" is this medicine. It is the most effective Kidney Remedy known, and keeps these vital organs in a vigorous, healthy condition. For aged people, for those who work hard, for tired-out women, "Fruit-a-tives" never fall to stop that severe pain in the back and build up that whole system, 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial box 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

## Sheriff's Sale

Pitt & Peterson vs. Vancouver Copper Company, Limited.

Pitt & Peterson vs. Vancouver Copper Company, Limited.

Under and by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia in the above mentioned action I have selzed and taken possession of all the goods and chattels of the Vancouver Copper Company, Limited, situated at Mount Sicker, Vancouver Island, consisting of three Shay genered locomotives with ore cars, picks, shovels, steel, etc., furniture and contents of Mount Sicker hotel, also quantity of cord wood, all of which I will offer for sale at public auction at thy office, Law Courts, liastion street, Victoria, B. C., on Monday, the 23rd day of August, 1909, at 10;30 a. m. I will also offer for sale at public auction at the same time and place. In accordance with 'the following orders of court, viz.: Order of Mr. Justice Irving, dated March 22nd, 1003, Order of Mr. Justice Martin, dated April 11th, 1909, Order of Mr. Justice Irving, dated March 22nd, 1003, Order of Mr. Justice Irving, dated March 22nd, 1004, Order of Mr. Justice Irving, dated March 22nd, 1003, Order of Mr. Justice Irving, dated March 22nd, 1003, Order of Mr. Justice Irving, dated March 22nd, 1003, Order of Mr. Justice Irving, dated March 22nd, 1003, Order of Mr. Justice Irving, dated March 22nd, 1003, Order of Mr. Justice Irving, dated March 22nd, 1003, Order of Mr. Justice Irving, dated March 20nd, 100, Order of Mr. Justice Irving, dated March 20nd, 100, Order of Mr. Justice Irving, dated May 12th, 1009, March 100, Order of Mr. Justice Irving, dated March 20nd, 100, Order of Mr. Justice Irving, dated March 20nd, 100, Order of Mr. Justice Irving, dated March 20nd, 100, Order of Mr. Justice Irving, dated March 20nd, 100, Order of Mr. Justice Irving, dated March 20nd, 100, Order of Mr. Justice Irving, dated March 20nd, 100, Order of Mr. Justice Irving, dated Mr. Justice Irving, dated March 20nd, 100, Order of Mr. Justice Irving, dated Mr. Justice Irving, dat

The only registered charges against the above-mentioned property is that in favor of the above-mentioned plaintiff's, pltt & Peterson, for the sum of \$337.17 and \$40.50 for costs. Date of registration, March 18th, F. G. HOLLANDS, Sheriff, County of Victorie, for Sheriff County of Nanalmo.

Sheriff's Office, Victoria, B. C., May 22nd, 1909.

Others may call that selfishness if they please; I call it humanity and civilization and the furtherance of the commonwealth."



We are backed up by all the best manufacturers of good shoes, with a large assortment of

## FOOTWEAR —

SHOES FOR THE BOYS AND LITTLE FELLOWS

60 PAIRS MEN'S VELOUR CALF KID TOP BLUCHERS \$5.00

60 PAIRS MEN'S BOX CALF, particularly 30 PAIRS MEN'S VICI KID BLUCHERS, 120 PAIRS MEN'S OXFORDS, patent box calf 60 PAIRS MEN'S BOX CALF BLUCHERS, 30 PAIRS LADIES' DONG. OXFORDS, from 24 PAIRS LADIES' FINE PAT. BLUCHERS, 60 PAIRS BOYS' BOX CALF BLUCHERS,

ent tips, \$1.50 to ......\$1.75 We are giving some great values in footwear this month. Good shoes at low prices.

60 PAIRS, MISSES' DONG. BLUCHERS, pat-

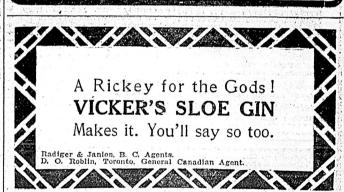


## JAMES MAYNARD

Odd Fellows' Block

1313 Douglas St.

VICTORIA, B. Q.



Advertise in The Colonist

## To Paint Or Not To Paint That Is The Question



that often arises in the mind of the house-owner. Is this the query with you just now? If so, please stop to ponder on the fact that to paint at the right time is to economize. Bear in mind that

## OUR ADVICE AND SUG-GESTIONS ARE FREE FOR THE ASKING

both in the matter of exterior and interior painting and paperhanging. There's nothing we like better than to devise a color-scheme for the whole house.

OUR STOCK OF WALLPAPERS IS THE LARGEST WEST OF TORONTO. OUR CHARGES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE. OUR WORK PROMPT AND GOOD, TELEPHONE 406

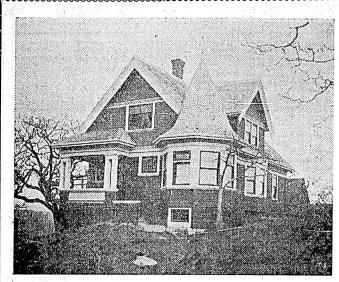
ROSE COMPANY, Ltd.

PAINTERS AND ART DECORATORS 618 FORT STREET

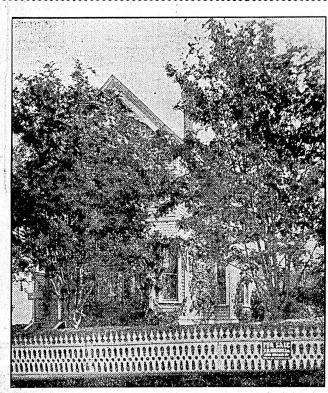
## 1130 Broad Street

# P. R. BROWN, LTD.

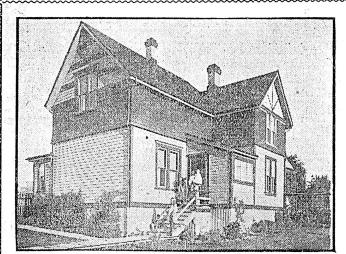
Victoria B. C.



\$5,600 for this beautiful bungalow, on terms to suit the purchaser. If you like elevation, fine scenery and pure air, this is the very home for you. A new house, just completed, situated near the Fort Street and Oak Bay car lines, in the best residential section; lot 50 x 165; dwelling contains large reception hall, parlor, diningroom, den, kitchen, pantry, scullery, bath, 3 bed-rooms, toilet, basement (piped for furnace), conservatory, etc.



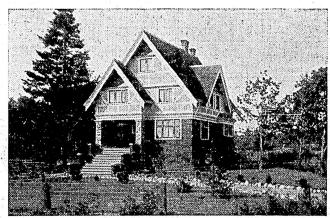
\$4,500 for this handsome two-storey home, situated on Government Street, containing parlor, dining-room (with folding doors), den, kitchen, pantry, 3 bed-rooms, trunk-room, large bath-room, etc; auto-shed, fine garden, shrubs, hedges, lawns and flowers. The owner is leaving for the East, and will sell for \$1,000 cash and the balance \$30 per month.



\$3,150, on the following terms, which should appeal to the workingman: Cash \$500, the balance \$25 per month, including interest; for this modern 1½ storey residence of seven rooms, bath, pantry, sewer, electric light, etc. One block from car line, churches and schools. High elevation and on corner lot.

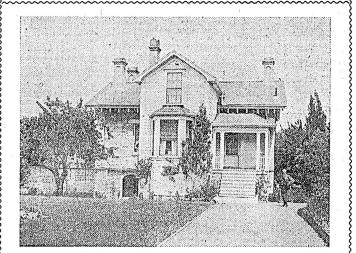


\$3,800, and a bargain at the price. Built for the owner less than six months ago, situated near Dallas Road and Menzies Street car line. This pretty bungalow contains parlor, dining-room (with folding doors and open fireplace), kitchen, pantry, bathroom, large hall, 2 bedrooms, 8-foot basement, gas, electric light, sewer, etc. Included in this are the blinds, 2 gas heaters, good gas kitchen range. Let us show you this, and be convinced of good value for your money.



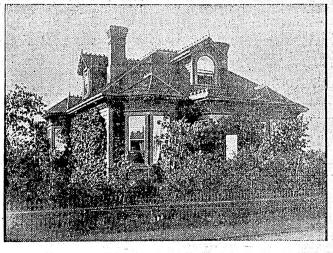
"SANS-SOUCI"

The name is significant. This beautiful home, situated on the west side of Newport Avenue, Oak Bay Municipality, over-looking the sea and surrounding islands, is an ideal home in every respect. This handsome domicile consists of three town lots and new modern dwelling, containing parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, bath, pantry, 4 bed-rooms, basement, furnace, sewer, etc. The owner has instructed us to cut the price to \$9,500, and on easy terms of purchase.



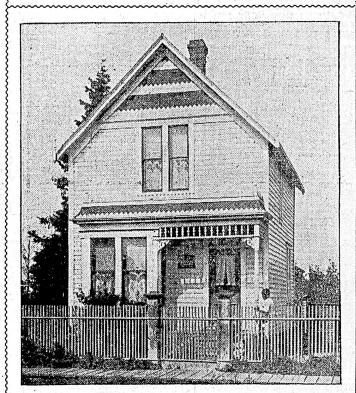
\$6,500 which is a sacrifice price. After reading the description you will be convinced. This handsome stone residence, only two blocks from the Government Buildings, contains parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, bath, toilet, and all modern conveniences; 34 acre of grounds, all in garden and shrubs of unusual growth. We believe this to be a good buy, and the owner can give good reasons for selling.

Money to Loan

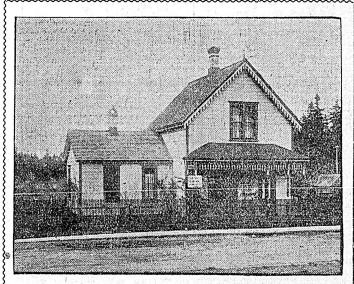


This cut gives a rough idea of an ideal home within the enemile radius of the City Hall, midway between the tram line and the sea, within two minutes' walk of either. Note the peach trees on the side of the dwelling.

Dwelling is modern in every respect, and contains parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantries, lavatory, 6 bed-rooms and dressing-room, cement floor basement. Over ½ acre of ground all under cultivation, numerous fruit trees, shrubs, etc. Price \$6,300. On easy terms.



\$1,800 for this 1½ storey residence, in a good locality. Size of lot 60 x 120, facing south. The dwelling contains parlor, diningroom, kitchen, 3 bed-rooms, toilet, etc., electric light. The terms can be made to suit.



Suburban home on the Craigflower Road, consisting of 1½ storey modern house, barn, and four town lots, all in garden with mixed fruits. Only a few minutes' walk from the Gorge Park. The dwelling contains 6 rooms, with usual offices, and is in the best state of repair. The owner has decided to sell and has made the low price of \$3,700. On easy terms.

## SPECIAL OFFERING----(Owner Leaving the City)

No. 1362, Pandora Avenue, east of Fernwood Road—New modern bungalow, containing seven rooms and all modern conveniences; beautiful grounds, with lawn and oak shade trees. Price reduced for quick sale to \$3,900—and on terms to suit purchaser.

## CLASSIFIED ADS ARE BUSINESS BRINGERS

## General Business Directory

WHERE TO FIND OUR BUSINESS HOUSES

N. COSTIN, 574 Johnson St. 1 carry all the most famous machines, al supplies of all kinds; repairing a spe-cialty; prompt attention given to al orders by mail. Phone A-393.

M. J. WRIGLESWORTH, all kinds of fresh, salted and smoked fish in sea son. Free delivery to all parts of city; 575 Johnson St., Phone R-393.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING AND WHITE-WASHING.

LLOYD & CO., practical chimney sweep-ers and house-cleaners. 716 Pandora St., grates fire-bricked, flues altered; cellars, outhouses, etc., whitewashed Phone 1577. j24

LADIES' OUTFITTING PARLOR.

LADIES OUTFITTING FARMANA LADIES OUTFITTING Store. All kinds of sliks and satins, imported direct from China and Japan. Laddes Suits and dresses, underwear, etc., made to order. Call and inspect goods. St. Kee, 1222 Broad St. St.

LIVERY AND TRANSFER.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ld., Tel, 129

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

K. of P., No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Fan-dora streets. H. Weber, K. of R. and S. Box 544.

S. Box 644.

ONN OF ENGLAND, B. S., Alexandr.

Lodge 116 meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday, K. of P. Hall. A. E. Kent, 50
Fort street, President; J. Critchley
Secretary, Sidney, B. C. m

Sons of England, Pride of Island Lodge, A. O. U. W. Hall, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. President, H. O. Savage, Box 237, Victoria Postoffice. Secre-tary, H. T. Gravlin. 1931 Oak Bay Ave.

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LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSING.—Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.

ARMSTRONG BROS, all kinds of general repairing done, launch engines and automobiles overhauled. Phone 2034; 134 Kingston St.

METAL WORKERS.

VICTORIA SHEET METAL WORKERS

Hot air furnaces a specialty, galvanized cornicing, skylights and roofing,
gutter and down pipes, hotel and restaurant work, pipes and elbows, bakers pans, etc.; estimates on all work
cheerfully given on application to
Geo. Pattison, 730 Yates St. Phone
B-313.

HOVELTY WORKS.

NEW AND SECOND MAND GOODS.

J. R. BUTLER, successor to A. J. Win-stone, dealer in new and second hand furniture, stoves, books, etc., etc. 901 Yates, corner Quadra. Tel. R-1828.

Papermanging.

AMES SCOTT ROSS.—Faperhanging expert, 916 Pandora avenue. Painting, kalsomining, signs. Send postal. Phone A-1589.

POTTERY WARE, ETC. SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Fots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., Cor. Broad and Pandora Sts., Victoria, B. C.

N. R. FOXGORD, 1607 Douglas opposite City Hall, for plumbing, bing and repairs, satisfaction guateed. Also dealers in second-branges, stoves and heaters. Pr shop, L-1482; house, R-1251.

EESTAURANTS.

MARYLAND RESTAURANT, Cafe, 1226
Government St., Victoria, B. C., European plan; open day and night; reserved seats for ladies; reserved seats
for families; popular prices, K. Me
tro, Proprietor. Tel. B-709.

ECOMING AND LODGING HOUSES.

CAME ROOMS 716 Yates St. Room
by day, week or month at reasonable
rates on application. 127

SICK NURSING.

RS. WALKER attends patients at their homes or receives them into her private nursing home, maternity, general nursing or massage, 1017 Burdette Ave., Phone L-1400. | j23

SEAL ENGRAVER.

GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil
Cutter, Geo, Crowther 316 Wharf
street, behind Post Office.

SCAVENGING.
VICTORIA SCAVENGING CO.—Office
710 Yates street, Phone 662. Ashes
and rubbish removed. ji2

E. LINES—Yards, etc., cleaned. Residence; 738 Humboldt street. Phone B-1799.

WING ON, 1709 Government St. Phone

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—1100 Broad St., Victoria. Shorthand, Typowriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, thoroughly taught, Graduates fill good positions.

STENCIL AND SEAL ENGRAVING
GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stenc
Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wha
street, opposite Post Office.

STENOGRAPHY.

SHORTHAND and typewriting work done; reasonable terms. Public sten-ographer, Driard Hotel, Fhone 29. j23

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING.

I. S. BYRN, 1302-4 Wharf St. foot of Yates; commission, storage, warehousing, manufacturer's agent and Bond No. 10. Phone 394. P. O. Box 408.

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING.

19,000 feet of floor space. Apply
W. W. Duncan, 535 Yates. P. O. Box
179, City.

TEAS AND COFFEES.
PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS,
Ltd., Pembroke street, Victoria. Telephone 597.

THE VICTORIA UNDERTAKING PAR-LORS, 517 Yates St. Funeral direct-ing and embalming; experienced in embalming for transportation. Fine parlors and chapel, with experienced attendants day and night. Office phone 892. W. B. Smith, Mgr. Res. phone 1171.

HAFER—General Machinist, No. 150 Government street.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES BICYCLES AND BICYCLE SUPPLIES One cent a word each insertion; 10 per cent. discount for six or more consecutive insertions—cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents.

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No advertisement charged to account for less than \$1.00. Phone No. 11.

### ROCK BLASTING.

OTICE—Rock blasting contractor and rock for sale for building or concrete. J. R. Williams, 408 Michigan street. Phone L-1343.

### BAGGAGE DELIVERED.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ld., Tel. 129 BOATS AND ENGINES.

VICTORIA BOAT & ENGINE CO., LTD.

-Boats and launches Julit; estimates, repairs, designs. Shop: 424 David street. W. D. Buck, manager. Phone 205.

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THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbindery in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

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HAVE your shoes repaired at Hibb's, § Oriental Alley, opposite Pantages BOTTLES.

ALL KINDS of bottles wanted. Good prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store street. Phone 1336.

BRASS CASTINGS. BRASS CASTINGS of all descriptions for machinists and launch builders. E. Coleman, shop 640 Pembroke St. 124

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ALFRED JONES gives estimates on all kinds of jobbing work, shop and office fittings, green houses, small buildings, lattice, wire and other of the work, best shop in the work of the work, and the work of CARPENTER AND GENERAL JOBBER

alterations, repairs and jobbing, l on J. W. Bolden, carpenter and ber, corner Fort and Quadra. Tel. CARRIAGE DEALERS.

ROBT. LEDINGHAM, agent for the famous "Baynes" carriages, buggles carts, etc., the wonderful long-distance axle; putting on rubber tires or both old and new rigs a specialty Call and see our superior stock. 72. Cormorant St., Victoria, B. C. 122 CHIMNEY SWEEPING

LLOYD & CO., practical chimney sweepers and house-cleaners. 716 Pandorn St., grates ilre-bricked, flues altered vacant houses cleaned, ready for occupation. Phone 1577.

CLEANING AND TAILORING WORKS

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CONCRETE WORK of all description, drainage and excavating done; esti-mates given. H. Andricius and H. Engleson, Bridge St., 2718. Phone 1978.

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JOSEPH HEANEY—Office: 62 Wharf street. Tel. 171.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.-Telephone 13.

DRESSMAKING.
DRESSMAKING—The Misses Roberts
29 Menzies St. Phone A-1727. j14

DYE WORKS.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—The largest dyeing and cleaning works in the province. Country orders solicited.

Tel. 200. J. C. Renfrew, proprietor.

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS, 844
Fort St. Tel. 717, Branch Office, 718
Yates St. Tel. 1608. All descriptions of ladles' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed
equal to new. 13

PAUL'S STEAM DYE WORKS-318
Fort street. We clean, press and repair ladies' and gentlemen's garments
equal to new. Phone 624.

## ELECTRICIANS AND ELECTRIC SUP-

ELECTRICIANS AND FLIBS.

HAWKINS & HAYWOOD, 728 Yates St., electricians, etc., all kinds of electrical supplies carried, installations or repairs promptly attended to, charges very moderate. Phone 643, 129

ENGRAVING, STENCIL CUTTING. ENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther. 816 Wharf street, behind postoffice.

FRUIT, FISH AND FOULTRY.

WM. SUTTON. 413 Johnson St. phone
1913. All kinds of fresh salted
fish, poultry, fruits, etc., in season,
Delivery twice daily. Orders by phone
receive strict attention.

## FUNERAL DIRECTING AND EMBALMING.

THE VICTORIA UNDERTAKING FAR-LORS, 177 Yates St., certified experi-ence in embalming for transportation, etc. Fine parlors and chapel, with personal attendance day and night, Office phone 892. W. B. Smith, Mgr., res. phone 1170.

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B. C. SAND & GRAVEL CO.—Foot of Johnson street. Tel. 1388. Producers of washed and graded sand and gravel. Best for concrete work of all kinds. Delivered by team in the city or on scows at pit on Royal Bay.

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). BAKER, corner Yates and Vancou ver Sts., dealer in all kinds of frest groceries; fruits of all kinds in sea son. Phone 224.

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E. G. FRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government streets.

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO. Ltd.—Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery, 30 and 34 Yates street, Victoria, B.C. JUNE.

BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks, and
Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency,
1620 Store street. Phone 1835.

### PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

WINTERBURN, W. G. Telephone 1531.
Consulting Mechanical Engineer and
Surveyor, Estimates for all kinds of
machinery; gusoline engines a Epeciaity. 1637 Oak Bay avenue, Victoria, B. C.

DENTISTS.

V. F. FRASER, D. M. D.—Office 73:
Yates S. (Gareschi Blk.) Office hours 9:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. ji DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, corner Yates and Doug-las streets, Victoria, B. C. Telephone —Office, 557; Residence 122.

DETECTIVES.

C. DETECTIVE SERVICE, Vancouver, Civil, criminal and commercial investigations. R. S. Baron, Superintendent. Head Office, rooms 207
and 208, Crown building, Vancouver,
B. C. Phone 4202, Bloodhound trailers
kept. JEWELEES. WATCHMAKERS. ETC.

NEDFERN & SONS, 1009 Government St., expert watch and clock makers, dlamond setting a specialty; repairing of all kinds promptly attended to, Charges and prices moderate. 120

MRS. EARSMAN, electric light baths, medical massage. 1008 Fort street Phone B-1965.

MEDICAL MASSAGE, Turkish Baths—
G. Bjornfelt, Swedish masseur. 821
Fort St., near Blanchard. Hours 1-6.
Phone 1856.

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OPTICIAN—Over a quarter of a century's experience and a fine moderr equipment is at the service of my patrons. No charge for eye examination. Lenses ground on the premises A. P. Blyth, 645 Fort St. OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN.

H LE PAGE—Expert eye examina-tion; consultation free, glasses fitted and repaired, satisfaction guaranteed in every particular; 1242 Governmen St., cor. Yates; P. O. Box 225, Victoria B. C. Phone 1860.

HENRY RIVERS, painter, glazler, cal sominer and paperhanger, 415 Hillsid Ave., Vlotoria, B. C.: estimates cheer fully given on application; satisfac tion guaranteed in every detail. 12

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ROWLAND BRITTAIN, Registered Attorney. Patents in all countries.
Pairfield building, opposite P. O., Vancouver.

THE Old Country English and Scottish woolens. Linklater, high-class tailor opposits the Colonist. Phone 21. TURKISH BATES.

TURKISH BATHS—MOST modern of the coast; 821 Fort St. Phone 1856 Open day and night. Ladles' days ar Monday, 10 to 6 p. m., and Friday from 10 to 2, with lady attendants. VETERINARY SCHOOLS OR COL-

SAN FRANCISCO Voterinary College. Catalogue mailed free. Dr. Keane. 1818 Market St. 124

WATCHMAND.
PETCH, 90 Douglas street, Specialty of English watch repairing.

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THE STRAND HOTEL AND CAFE
Johnson St., open day and night, European plan; rooming accommodation
and culsine unexcelled; bar supplied
with finest goods; rates moderate,
Wright & Falkner, Proprietors. Fhone
1105.

THE WILSON HOTEL—646 and 648
Yates street, opposite King Edward
Hotel; most central location; European plan; large and airy rooms, bar
supplied with best brands of goods.
Terms moderate. Ted McAvoy, proprietor. Fhone 1632.

CALIFORNIA HOTEL—19 Johnson St.,
newly fitted up from bottom to top,
good accommodation, sporting gallery,
comprising life-size photos of all the
noted sports and athletes up to the
present day. Ear always supplied
with best goods. Thos. L. McManus,
proprietor.

HOTEL COLONIAL—Opposite Cour-house. Best hotel in town. Rate-from \$1.50 up. John M. Insley, pro-

HOTEL METROPOLE—The most convenient to business centre, theatres, wharves, and depots. Recently renovated and reconstructed. American and European plan. The place to meet your up-country friends. Geo. L. Howe, proprietor.

L. Howe, proprietor.

BLACKBURN HOTEL—A. E. Blackburn proprietor. This well-known and popular hotel entirely rebuilt and refurnished is now open to its patrons. Steam heat fine commodious rooms, first-class dining room, best attention to comfort of guests. American plan, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. European plan, 75c upwards. 218 Westminster avenue.

AUHAMBRA HOTEL—Mrs. S. Thompson and Sons, proprietors: R. D. Thompson, Manager. Corner Carroll and Water streets. Vancouver. B.C. Vancouver's first hotel. Situated in the heart of the city. Modernly hulpped throughout. Midday lunch for good whiskey.

for good whiskey.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Corner Hastings and Camble streets. Headquarters for mining and commercial men
Rates 32 and upwards. Atkins, Johnson & Stewart, proprietors.

### EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS WING ON, 1709 Government St. Phone

JAPANESE, HINDU AND CHINESE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—All kinds of laber, general contractor. 1601 Government street. Phone 1630.

COSY CORNER General Employment Bureau, also department for rooms and board. Mrs. Newton. Phone 1440, Office hours, 9 to 11 and 2 to 3.80, 616 Fort street. Victoria. 118

## Fhone 447. 938 Yates Street. Hours 2:30 to 5.

WANTED—Four boys, ages 16; also hills, easy factory work; wages good, according to capability (city.)

phone 1171.

C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52
Government street. Tel. 48, 305, 404,
594. Our experienced certificated staff available day or night. Chas.
Hayward, Pres., F. Caselton, Managor.

other servants kept; references; city.

WANTED-A position by a good hust-ling young man; experienced sales-man. 485, Colonist. j2-

ACCOUNTANT and office manager, first-class man, eighteen years experience, highest references, will shortly be disengaged. Replies treated confidentially. Box 458, Colonist office.

AD used to small farm work wants work on cattle or fruit ranch, soon as possible, in or near Victoria. Address George Robertson, care Esquimalt P. O.

GOOD JAPANESE BOYS wants piece work, to take care garden and house-work. No. 617 Herald St., City. J24

### WANTED-MALE HELP

WANTED—A boy to drive grocery wagon. Apply the Home Grocery Co., corner Menzies and Niagara Sts. 124 ANTED—Choir master, Christ Church Cathedral; salary \$30.00 per month Apply Postoffice Box 554. j2-

WANTED—Experienced stock salesman for first-class financial proposition; salary and commission. Apply N. B. Maysmith & Co., Ltd., Mahon Bidg. j23

WANTED—A first-class carpet man, on with thorough experience, capable o managing and buying; state experience and salary expected. Jame Stark & Sons, Limited, Vancourb B. C.

ANTED—For two months, youth about 15, for house chores. Layard, Vesuvius Bay, Salt Spring Island. ONE RELIABLE MAN man wanted in every town to take orders for best custom made clothes in Canada; high-est commission. Rex Tailoring Co., Toronto. j20

BOY WANTED-Apply 641 Fort St.

WANTED-Agent for a large insurance company for Victoria and Vancouver island; splendid proposition for the right man. 336, Colonist. 118

WANTED-A waltress. Gorge Parl restaurant.

EXPERIENCED practical nurse will or ready for engagement from 22 July terms moderate. Apply 354, Colonist

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BUSINESS NOTICE in the BUSINESS DIRECTORY

## Morning Colonist and Evening Post

the year round.

## \$3.60

PER MONTH COVERS THE COST OF BOTH EDITIONS

For a four-line notice try it and be convinced.

### WANTED-FEMALE HELP

ANTED—A lady help for light house work, no cooking. Apply Mrs. C. F Cooper, 410 Wilson St., Victoria West 12

WANTED-Girl for general housework Apply 806 Linden Ave. j2

GIRL WANTED to take care of two children during day. Apply 1813 (Chestnut Ave.

GIRLS WANTED at "The Bon Ami" Laddles' Outfitting store, 734 Yates as machinists and apprentices; wages.

Apply 1023 Fairfield Roau.

WANTED—An educated woman to mother'a delicate child 4 years old and oversee widower's home; state age, qualifications, salary expected and ties, if any; can hire help, woman or girl to suit yourself. E. F. G. Carlyon, 2114 Williams St., Bellingham, Wash.

VANTED-Girls ANTED—Girls for sewing machine work, 8-hour day, light work and good wages, steady job. Apply in writing, "Employment," P. O. Box 682, Victoria. for sewing machine

WANTED—Teacher to give private less sons in English in evenings. Apply Box 226 Colonist.

## PERSONAL.

THE PARTY which received a visiting card last Sunday evening while leaving the train from Sidney is most earnestly requested to communicate with the address written on the card 122

WANTED—To know the whereabouts of Thomas Herbert Beil, who left Winnipeg about May, 1899, for Grand Forks, North Dakota, and last heard from five years ago while the stand from the stand will be at present thirty years of age; was employed on beats in Vancouver when last heard from. Any one knowing his whereabouts kindly communicate with his brother. Richard H. Beil, care Morning Herald, Fort William, Ont.

FOR SALE—First-class yawl, 33 ft. o. a. 10 h. p. Buffalo engine. Apply "G.," Box 762 Postoffice, Vancouver

BOATS AND LAUNCHES FOR SALE

HOUSEBOAT for sale, bargain, \$300; partly furnished, accommodates 3 or 4 people comfortably. H. Payne, ground floor, Board of Trade Build lng. BOATS FOR SALE—Nice light flat-bottom with oars, all sizes in stock and made to order. Jones, 800 Fort St., corner of Blanchard.

A PAIR of strong traces, nearly new; a good collar and pad very little used, also bridle and sundry harness; \$6.00 for quick sale, 914 St. Charles St.

GOOD HOME for little girl or boy; terms \$15 monthly. 445, Colonist. 123 ADVERTISER would like to hear of 'opportunity to invest \$1,000. in sound enterprise where services would oe required. Box 459, Colonist. 123

WANTED—To purchase; furniture and good will of moderate sized rooming house. Box 447, Colonist. j22

house. Box 447, Colonist. J22

EINLADUNG—Meine Freunde sind hlerdurch eingeladen um meinen gebuitstag mit zu felern, heute abend 8 uhr
30; Im Bodega Saloon. Bock Bler.
Louis M. J22

FOR SALE—7 timber limits, West
Coast, 24,461 to 24,467 inclusive, \$250
per aere cash. Apply Owner, Box 434,
Colonist.

Colonist. J22

\*\*OR SALE—Good will and furniture of 15-room bourding house on 3½ acre lot near in; price \$2,500. Apply Box 443, J22

Colonist. J22

ACTRESS of highest respectability de-sires young lady or gentleman pupi for early engagement. Call 727 View

R. H. KNEESHAW, Medium and Healer 734 Caledonia Are. Sittings daily Test circle, Thursday, 8 p. m. ji

WIRELESS TELEPHONES for talking without wires (long or short distance) are the latest great invention of the age. Agents wanted to sell stock; ref-erences required. For particulars ad-dress: Imperial Finance Co., Dept. A, 319 Pender St., Vancouver, B. C. 114

FOR SALE—Hunting and fishing camp in midst of good hunting and fishing, Splendid situation for summer homo, convenient to Victoria, road or rail. Apply P. O. Box. 138, Victoria. J4

FROTECT your life and roof against fire by getting one of Jones' long and light ladders, all lengths in stock and made to order. 800 Fort, corner of Bianchard.

DURING Miss Thain's absence Mr Fritz Homan of Pither & Leiser, will look after her musical engagements Phone 148.

FOR SALE—Cheap—1 Monarch Grain Separator, 36x62 in. cylinder; 1 5inder, 5 feet cut; 1 12-horse sweep power; 1 chaff cutter. Apply W. Michiel, Keatings F. O.

Keatings F. O. 18

NOTICE—We draw up agreements, mortgages, conveyances and search titles at reasonable rates. Let us quote you on your fire insurance. The Griffith Co., Mahon Bldg., City. m23 Griffith Co., Mahon Bldg., City. m23

FOR SALE—Houston tenoner, one
shaper, one Smith morticer, one small
dyname, one sticker. Taylor Mill Co.,
Ltd. Lby., 2118 Government street,
P.O. Box 528.

FOR SALE—Buggles, delivery and
farm wagons, gasoline engines, fencing,
etc. B. C. Hardware Co., 510 Johnson St.

120

ANTIQUE JEWELRY, Diamonds, En

ANTIQUE JEWELRY, Diamonds, Engravings and Pictures bought and sold. Mrs. A. A. Aaronsen, 85 Johnson street. jul?

BAGGAGE promptly handled at current rates by the Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. Office open night and day.

### TO LET-FURNISHED ROOMS

DALLAS ROAD — Furnished rooms, breakfast, or light housekeeping rooms. Beachcroft, Boyd St. Phone 124

TO LET—Furnished rooms. 141 Croft St. 124

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS with break-fast, near Dallas Road, on car line electric light, bath, etc. 134 Menzies St. TO LET.—Furnished rooms. 810 Loug-las St., corner Humboldt. j23

TO LET-Furnished housekeeping room with all modern conveniences; go location. 2101 Chambers St. j

TO LET—Nicely furnished housekeeping rooms. 600 Gorge Road. j2: FOR RENT—Nicely furnished bedroom and sitting room; also nice front bed-room. 749 Fisguard. j21

TO LET-Furnished rooms; 949 Fort St. 120

TO LET—Furnished rooms; \$7, \$8 and \$9. 1010 Yates St. j18

TO LET-Housekeeping rooms. Vancouver St. TO LET-Furnished rooms. 1305 Fort St., corner Moss. Fhone 1143. j6

TWO ROOMS to let. 627 Hillside, 5 doors left Government. 56 TO LET—Furnished rooms; breakfast if desired; near car and sea. 411 Michigan St., James Bay. 116

TO LET-Comfortably furnished rooms with use of kitchen. 1189 Yates St.

seven minutes walk from Governmentst. Phone A-920. St. Phone A-320.

THE "OAKS," 817 McClure St. corner
Blanchard. Telephone No. 2112. The
only modern rooming house in Victoria; private bath rooms, electric
light, steam heat, hot and cold running water and private telephone in
all rooms; everything new and up-todate. Centrally located. Rent reasonable.

### FOR SALE-RESIDENCES.

FOR QUICK SALE—6-roomed modern house on large corner lot, handy to school and car line; price \$2,500; \$100 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Bos B, Colonist. B, Colonist.

\$2,100 WILL BUY new cottage, 26x28, five large rooms with pantry, bath-room, fireplace, basement, fruit trees, nicely situated, convenient to Douglas St. car. A cosy home on easy terms. Apply 420 Burnside Road.

FOR SALE—Or rent, a residence almost new, with all modern conveniences, one minute from car line. Apply Mrs. Teague, 1827 Chestnut Ave

### WANTED-TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—To buy, second-hand cloth ing of any description. 1417 Stor St. J. Katz. WANTED—Scrap brass, copper, zinc, lead, cast iron, sacks, and all kinds of bottles and rubber; highest cash prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store street. Phone 1336.

WANTED—To purchase, old mahogany furniture, clocks, grandfather clocks, coins, stamps, etc. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson street.

### THE STUART ROBERTSON CO

Limited.

FOR SALE—Residences in all parts of the city. Farms on Vancouver Island. Good greenhouse business. Ten acres in Strawberry Vale, fenced and under cultivation, for \$4,200. Twenty-five acres with fine bungalow, overlooking Elk Lake. 2½ years lease of 8 acres in fruit with 6-roomed house, at \$25 per month.

TWO CHOICE LOTS on Cordova Bay, with beach frontage. Apply early.

## LEE AND FRASER

\$6,000.00

WILL PURCHASE 20 acres of land (12 acres cleared), all fenced, 100 fruit trees, 1800 strawberry plants, crops included, running stream, 8-roomed house, plastered throughout, completely furnished, farm implements, horse and buggy worth \$250, 18 months' old colt, Jersey cow, etc. This is a cheap place and only offered for short time.

MONEY TO LOAN 11 Trounce Ave. Victoria, B.C.

### H. O. CASE,

Shawnigan Lake, B. C.

OR SALE—75 acres fruit land, 10-room house, barn and out-mindings; 400 fruit trees, 1 acre strawberries, at-so logan serries and raspberries; 1 acre turning, 1 acre carrots, 1 acre pota-toes; \$5,000.

0 ACRES; 25 acres alder land, balance mostly good truit land. Small house and stables. \$2,500; easy terms. 22 ACRES, partly cleared and cultivated; good 5-room cottage, barn and large poultry nouses. Good water, \$3,000. Terms.

40,000. Iermis.

40 ACRES, all fenced; 10-room house barn, etc. 4 acres Iruit trees, 1 acres trutheries, aiso other small fruit 22 ft. motor launen on Shawnigat Luke; pienty or game, near good risaling; beautiful home; \$7,000.

O LET-Furnished, 4-roomed cottage, at once; electric light, bath, hot and colld water, Craignower Road, Apply 756 Fort St. 23 TO LET.—Or lease; summer cottage close to beach, Ceuar Hill beach; three rooms and large cellar. Apply to Mirs Thomas Todd, Mount Tolmie P. O. 12:

FOR SALE—Seven-roomed modern res-idence with one acre, overlooking the Gorge Park; waterfrontage for boat house, \$4,000; terms; rent \$25. 403 Colonis...

WANTED—To rent or lease for one year, clean, confortable and cosy cottage or bungalow, well situated, 5 to 7 rooms, modern conveniences; reason able rent. Address Box 41144, Evening Post.

VANTED—To rent, three or four roomed cottage; furnished or unfurnished. Box 382, Colonist.

## Rockland avenue, near Linden; 3 minutes from car line; all modern conveniences. Apply Bursar, University School, Mount Tolmia.

TO LET-FURNISHED HOMES. TO LET-Furnished, 4-roomed cottage at once; electric light, bath, hot and cold water, Craighower Road. Apply 756 Fort St.

TO RENT—Furnished house on Rock-land Ave., with large grounds, for 5 to 7 months. Apply Box 466, Colonist.

TO LET—Furnished house. Apply Mrs. Jacobson, Head St. 120

TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished houses. Apply E. A. Harris, 615 For St. j14 St. 314
COMFORTABLE furnished 6-roomed home to let furniture for sale on reasonable terms. Apply The Exchange Furniture Store. Phone 1737, 718 Fort St. 1737

FARMS FOR SALE. FOR SALE—Five acres of orchard about 5 years old, fair house, good harn, 1½ miles from car line; price \$5,250; cash \$1,000; balance cusy terms, W. N. Mitchell, over Northern Bank.

FOR SALE—38 acres, 11 cleared, balance partly, good orchard, about 80
bearing trees, large new house containing 2 reception, 5 Sedrooms,
kitchen, bathroom, etc., house and
buildings cost \$4,000, situated on
Mill Bay Road, 28 inlies from Victorla, 20 minutes from station and 10
minutes from sea; \$8,000; terms, or
subdivide to suit. \$87, Colonist office.

j24

FURNISHED ROOMS—Breakfast if required; all modern conveniences; terms reasonable. 1621 Quadra St., seven minutes walk from Government owner, Box 803, Colonist. 119

### LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two good lots on Here wards St., Victoria West; \$300 each on easy terms. 486, Colonist. j2-FOR SALE—Lot, Douglas St., next to Fire Hall, also lot on Houghton. Ad-dress Box 439, Colonist. 122

FOR SALE—Ten acres of land, nearly all cleared, six files from Victorla, near Gordon Head. Mrs. Thomas Todd, Mount Tolmic P. O. 122 TWO OF THE most choice Burleith waterfront lots with the Dunsmuir bouthouse stairs and landing stage \$4,500; terms. Fetherston, Mount Tol-mie P. O.

FOR SALE—Lot on Oak Bay avenue (60x128); price \$950. Phone R-1456. FOR SALE—Lot on Pembroke St., (60x 120) below Blanchard; price \$1,050 (is assessed for \$1,300.) Phone R-1496.

## FOR SALE—\$800 cash buys a lot 30x 140, with three-roomed cottage in James Bay district. Apply 1605 Store St. 27 BUSINESS CHANCES.

EASY TO ACQUIRE good paying business as going concern; good position. Inquire Box X Y Z, Colonist. j23 GROCERY BUSINESS wanted. Replies confidential: Address A. B., Colonist. j23

CURRIE & POWER

1214 Douglas St. .

FOR SALE—Fine high lot, 64x120, on Wilson St., Oak Bay, cement sidewalk, ctc., \$650; one-third cash, balance 6 and 12 months.

GOOD LOT-50x168 feet, on Hulton St., off Fort St., \$500, half cash. LOT ON Admiral Road, 150 feet front-age, \$300, half cash, balance easy. GOOD LOT on Alderman Road, just off car line; \$275 cash.



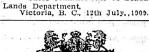
Notice is hereby given that the following lots, situated in Cariboo district, are reserved from allenation under the Land Act, except by pre-emption:—Lots 1,470, 1,316, 1,324, 1,442, 1,461, 1,312, 1,319, 1,329, 1,447, 1,468, 990a 1,314, 1,322, 1,440, 1,459, 1,481, 1,310 1,317, 1,327, 1445, 1,466, 1,475, 1,479 and 1,476.

ROBT. A. RENWICK, Deputy Commissioner of Lands.



"Water Act, 1909."

FRED J. FULTON, Chief Commissioner of Lands.



CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing on lands on the Blackwater and Euchniko rivers, in Cariboo district, and Rage 4, Coast district, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette of July 2nd, 1908, and bearing date of June 30th, 1908, is cancelled.

ROBERT A. RENWICK.

Department of Lands, Victoria, B. C., May 1st. 1909, WANTED

Applications for the position of Clerk of Works for the Moss

ROBERT A. RENWICK.

Street School will be received by the Victoria School Board up to 31st of July. Salary \$5 per day.

ISABELLA MOORE, Secretary.

POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK. FOR SALE—Driving horse, 4 years old, also a good rubber-tired buggy and set of harness, R. A. Power, 1214 Douglas St.

FOR SALE—Fresh young cow with or without calf. Apply Box 226, City.

FOR SALE—A standard-bred driver; 4-year-old; very gentle, Apply F. E Clarke, Fernwood Market. j20

FOR SALE—Persian kittens from high bred English stock; parents winners at San Francisco show, 1909. Box 386, Colonist.

AIREDALE Terrier Pupples for sale; \$15 and \$20 each. Catterall, Kelvin Road, end of Douglas St. car line, j20 FOR SALE—Gentle driving horse and buggy, (American make), and English lady's pigskin saddle. Apply 426 St. Lawrence St. ji?

W. A. ANDERSON, West Hadlow, Agassiz, B. C., breeder and importer of pure bred Percherons; prize winning stallons and brood mares for sale. Correspondence and inspection solicited. We guarantee satisfaction. ji6

FOR SALE—Heavy team, wagon and harness; price \$500. Apply Grant & Lineham, 634 View St. j15

FOR SALE—Team of well-matched black mares, 6 and 7 years old, weight 3,200 lbs. Will take a general purpose team in part exchange. For further particulars address Forde & Lus-combe, Cowichan Bay P. O. jil FOR SALE—Young bay mare, good diver or light express; sound and used to cars and automobiles; thoroughly broken. Apply D. Baker, grocer, corner Yates and Vancouver Sts.

## TO LET-UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO. LET—Unfurnished house-keeping rooms; modern house; 3 minutes from Post Office. Apply 473 Superior St. 1910

ONE OR TWO gentlemen can have well-furnished room in new bungalow, bath and electric light; close to town; breakfast if desired. Apply 261, Col-onist.

ROOM AND BOARD.

BOARD AND ROOM for gentlement Hollies, 756 Courtney St., (late Rae). Table boarders wanted. Tel. L-1616.

THE POPLARS, facing Empress hotel furnished rooms and board, also table board; at moderate rates.

### BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARD AND ROOM for one or two men \$6.00 per week; \$24.00 per month. 1136 Caledonia Ave. j23

onist. 122

BOARDERS WANTED—In best district, pleasant rooms, liberal table; charges moderate. 914 St. Charles St. 229

BOARD AND ROOM, plano, telephone and good garden. Apply "Saxonhurst" 517 Government St. 123

TO RENT—Rooms with board at \$5.00 per week, use of piano, all modern, close in, near street car. 427, Colonist.

STORE and restaurant, including stock and fixtures, chickens and garden: cheap rent; price \$300. 465, Colonist.

## WANTED—A teacher with certificate for country school; salary \$60 per month. Apply Alfred H. Mitchell, School Board Secretary, Brisco B. C.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise mead) Disinfectant Boap Powder dusted in the bath, softers

# Applications will be received by the undersigned up to and including Saturday, the fourteenth day of August next, from civil and hydraulic engineers, for the position of Chief Water Commissioner under the above act. Applicants to state briefly qualifications and date when services would be available. Salary, \$250 per month.



Navigation is now open on the Yukon river and lakes. Connections are made with the company's steamers carrying both freight and passengers.

At Carlbou for Atlin; at White Horse for Dawson for Fairbanks and points, and at Lowson for Fairbanks and points on Lower river.

For further information apply Traffi Department, Williams' Building, Vancouver, B. C.

## For Northern B.C. Ports SS. VADSO

Will sail on Thursday,

July 29th, 10 p.m.

Calling at Kitamaat.

John Barnsley

534 Yates Street Agent



MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PORTLAND, BOSTON, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.
Longest Double-track Route under c

For Time Tables, etc., address

GEO. W. VAUX,
Assistant Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent,
138 Adams St., CHICAGO, ILL.

SPATTLE ROUTE

S.S. "Iroquois" leaves Victoria at 9 a. m. daily; for Port Townsend and Seattle. Returning, leaves Seattle midnight. Tickets interchangeable with C. P. R. steamers.

Jas. McArthur, Agent. 824 Wharf St

NEW MEXICAN GATEWAY Operating Fast Mail Steel Steamships "Ella," 3510 Tons. "Erna." 3476 Tons Fast Passenger and Freight Service Puget Sound, British Columbia, Califor-nia, Mexico, Central America "Erna" sails from Victoria August 6th. VERY LOW RATES

C. GARDINER JOHNSON & CO.,

## Canadian Mexican

TO AND FROM MEXICO,

Europe and Eastern Canada VIA TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE. Steamers call at San Pedro providing sufficient inducement offers. S.S. Lonsdale will leave about July 15th.

Apply to Shallcross & Macaulay, Agents, Victoria.

Operations Centered in Harriman Pacific's-Still Guessing About Steel

New York, July 24.—Dealings at the stock exchange today were so mengre that little significance can attach to them. The attendance on the floor was small and the sluggish and irregular drift of prices was inconclusive as an index of speculative sentiment.

The influence of the supposition that the United States steel dividend rate will not be advanced on Tuesday is modified by the intimations of favorable earnings to be shown for the past quarter and official estimates to be furnished to the public of the further expansion which has occurred since the close of the second quarter. The U. S. Steel shares did not more than perceptibly alter today.

Operations centred principally in the

U. S. Steel shares did not more than perceptibly alter today.

Operations centred principally in the Harriman Pacifics and in these there seemed to be a conflict. Union Pacific was strong, rising to its previous record price of 109 1-2 and Southern Pacific was heavy, falling a full point under last night's level. The general list responded sluggishly to the sympathetic effect of first one and then the other movement. Strength in New York Central was accompanied by rumors of new financing in prospect for which no authoritative warrant could be had. The lethargy of the trading owes something to the growing consideration of the imminence of seasonable demands upon the money market. Some borrowing from the interior is reported, attributed to the approach of the crop moving requirements and Canadian banks show a disposition to reduce the volume of their call loans in New York as the period approaches for increased needs lisposition to reduce the volume of heir call loans in New York as the period approaches for increased needs

at home.

The South American demand for gold apparently remains unsatisfied. Of the autumn outlook the London Statist says: "It is evident that the





Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates. TICKET AND FREIGHT OFFICE— 1117 Wharf Street. Phone 4. R. P., Rithet & Co., Ltd., Agents. C. D. DU-NANN, Gen. Fassenger Agent 112 Market St., San Francisco.





**75¢...** SHAWNIGAN LAKE AND RETURN....**75¢ \$1.00...** DUNCANS AND RETURN.....**\$1.00** Tickets good going and returning SUNDAYS ONLY. Special commutation tickets between all points.

DOUBLE TRAIN SERVICE DAILY

Read down.

Lv. 9:00 | Lv. 16:00 | ... Victoria | Ar. 12:05 | Ar. 18:55 |

Ar. 9:28 | Ar. 16:25 | ... Goldstream | ... Lv. 11:38 | Lv. 18:22

 Ar. 9:28
 Ar. 16:25
 Goldstream
 Lv. 11:38
 Lv. 18:22

 Ar. 10:15
 Ar. 17:10
 Strathsona Hotel
 Lv. 10:48
 Lv. 17:37

 Ar. 10:19
 Ar. 17:14
 Koenig's Hotel
 Lv. 10:44
 Lv. 17:33

 Ar. 11:00
 Ar. 17:48
 Duncans
 Lv. 10:05
 Lv. 16:58

 Tickets on Sale at E. & N. Depot, Store Street.

1102 Government St.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC

## SPECIAL EASTERN EXCURSIONS



August 11th and 12th Yellowstone Park Now Open

Through Standard and Tourist Sleepers and Observation Car without change to Chicago. A. D. CHARLTON, E. E. BLACKWOOD,

A. G. P. A., Portland, Ore.

General Agt., Victoria, B.C.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

### NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

New York, July 24.—The tendency of the market during early trading was toward higher prices, but the tone was reactionary in the last hour on realizing sales. The bank statement issued after the close was about as expected and there was no news to account for the action of the market. Buying of R. I. issues was conducted on a good scule and N. Y. Central was also in active demand. An effort was made to put Union Facific to 200 today, but considerable pressure was noted around 199½, and it seems apparent that the interests in control of the market are not in favor of a pronounced movement either way at this time. It is expected that the metal issues will be quite acceptance where the energy is the substitution of the copper metal issues will result in much activity in that quarter. It is reported that a great many are awaiting the settlement of the tariff schedule in order to increase their long commitments. (Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

| crease their long co      | mmitm     | ents.   |                      |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------|----------------------|
|                           |           | C       | losing               |
|                           | High.     | Low.    | Bid.                 |
| Amal. Copper              | 84 98     | 8.4     | 84                   |
| Am. Car Fdy               | 62 %      | 62 3/8  | 6216                 |
| do pfd                    |           |         | 118                  |
| Am. Cot. Oil              |           |         | 7414                 |
|                           |           |         | 1935                 |
|                           | 40 1/4    | 3934    | 40                   |
| Amer. Ice                 | 40 %      | 33 74   | 12014                |
| do pfd                    | 95 1/8    | 6 1 7/  | 94 34                |
| Amer. Smelt               | 95 78     | 94 7/8  |                      |
| do pfd<br>Amer, Fugar     |           |         | 11134                |
| Amer, Fugar               |           |         | 126 1/2              |
| do pfd                    |           |         | 123                  |
| Amer. Tel                 | 140 1/2   | 1401/4  | 14038                |
| Amer. Tel<br>Amer. Woolen |           |         | 34 1/2               |
| do pfd                    |           |         | 10234                |
| Anaconda                  | 491/4     | 4878    | 4.9                  |
| Atlantic Coast            |           |         | 13136                |
| Atchison                  | 11634     | 11636   | 1163%                |
| B. and O                  | 120 34    | 12054   | 120 1/2              |
| B. and O                  | 120 74    | 120 /8  | 120 /3               |
| do pfd                    |           |         | 94 34                |
| B. R. T                   | 78/4      | 7.8     | 78                   |
| B. R. 1                   | 10/2      | 10      | 75                   |
| C. C. C. and S. L.        | 18614     | 18636   | 18694                |
| C. F. R                   |           | 7838    | 78%                  |
| C. and O                  | 78 78     |         |                      |
| C. and A<br>C. and G. W   | 68 78     | 68 1/4  | 68                   |
| C. and G. W               | 1         | 78      | . 78                 |
| do pfd A                  |           |         | 24 14                |
| C, and N. W.              |           |         | 4                    |
| C. and N. W               | 185       | 183 1/2 | 185                  |
| C. M. and S. P            | 156 1/2   | 155 %   | 15534                |
| do pfd                    |           |         | $\frac{16956}{3278}$ |
| Cent. Leather             |           |         | 3 2 34               |
| do pfd                    |           |         | 105                  |
| C. F. and I               |           |         | 44 14                |
| do pfd                    | 10        |         | 77%                  |
| Colo. Southern            | 1 1 1     |         | 55 14                |
| do 1s pfd                 |           |         | 81                   |
| Con, Gas.                 | A 10 10 - | et • ·· | 1 2 0 14             |
| Corn Products             | ::        | • •     | 5000                 |
|                           |           |         | 86 14                |
| do pfd                    |           |         | 00 72                |

do pfd ...
D. and H. ...
D. and R. G.
Distillers ...
Erie ...
do 1s pfd do 2s pfd AND SOUTH PORTS

Leaves Victoria 8 a. m.
S. S. City of Puebla or Umatilia, July
28, Aug. 4, respectively. Steamer leaves
overy seventh day thereafter.
S. S. Governor or President sails direct from Sea'tle, July 30, Aug. 6, and overy seventh day at 10 a. m.
FINE EXCURSIONS BY STEAMER TO
CALIFORNIA AND MEXICA
ALASKA EXCURSIONS—July 30, 31,
FINE TRIPS AROUND THE SOUND
EVERY SEVEN DAYS.

FOR SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA
Connecting at Skagway with W.P. & Y.R.
Leaves Seattle at 9 p. m. S. S. Cottage City, or City of Seattle, July
29, Aug. 4, 10 16, 22, 28
Steamers connect at San Francisco
with Company's steamers for ports in
Conformal, Mexico and Humbolt Bay.
Louves Mexico and Humbolt Bay.
Louves Mexico and Humbolt Bay.
Louves information obtain folder,
Right is reserved to change steamers or
sailing dates.
Tickien And Freight Office.

Distillers
Eric
do 18 pfd
do 28 pfd
Gen.
Hillions Cent.
Inter-Met.
do pfd
Int. Faper
do pfd
Mackay
Mackay 75 % 75 1/4 151 % 150 % 56 98 56 82 81 1/2 136 14 150 1/2 153 137 % 46 3% 46 14 155 % 155

m pfd ...

Reading do is pfd ...

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m. Copper ...

xas Pac ...

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co 33 % 37 % 75 % 38 14 133% 19 1/2 50 1/8  $\begin{array}{cccc} 1\,\dot{9}\,\dot{9}\,\,\frac{1}{12} & 1\,\dot{9}\,\dot{8}\,\,\frac{1}{14} \\ 1\,0\,4\,\,\dot{9}\dot{8} & 1\,0\,4\,\,\dot{1}\dot{2} \end{array}$ 

 $\begin{array}{c} 70\, 76 \\ 1\, 2\, 6\, 36 \\ 5\, 0\, 16 \\ 5\, 2\, 18 \end{array}$ 72 1/2

irginia Chei do pfd . est, Union West, Union 72 92 West, Union 72 92 Westinghouse Wisconsin Cent. do pfd Beet Sugar 46 96 4 Frisco 28 ufd 55 92 5 Southern 18 92 31 92 3 do pfd 7 fotal sales, 290,300 shares.

## VERRAZZANO'S CLAIM

New York, July 24.—On the strength of the claim that Giovanni Verazzano sailed through the Narrows and landed a boat load of men on Manhattan Island in 1524. Italian and French citizens of the United States have secured the incorporation of a Franco-Italian celebration in the Hudson-Fulton proceedings here next September.

Verrazzano was an Italian navigator in the employ of the French government, and inasmuch as Hudson admittedly did not enter the river whitefully did not enter the river whitehnow bears his name until 1609, the Latin-Americans who are pushing Verrazzano's claims convinced the Hudson-Fulton committee that the very least that could be done in Justice was to grant them a place in the coming celebration for a glorification of Verrazzano on their own account. More than this, they have taken up subscriptions from their fellow countrymen in America for a statue of the Italian explorer.

## TO CLIMB THE PEAKS

Montreal, July 24.—Edward Whymper, F.R.S.E., the famous mountaineer, is in Montreal today with a party of fourteen members of the Alpine Chib, the advance party of the British Mountaineers, who will this year spend their vacation in the Canadian Rockies. The visit of this party is directive.

price of wheat is likely to remain high; that good prices will also prevail for raw cotton; and that the demand from Europe for American wheat and cotton will be a heavy one. Further it should be noted that Europe is more disposed than it has been for a long time to purchase American securities, especially good bonds giving over four per cent. and the combination of imports of capital into the United States and large exports of produce is likely to give America the power of importing any reasonable amount of 'gold she may require to meet her autumnal demand for currency."

Bonds were steady. Total sales par value, \$1,088,000. U. S. twos coupon and the threes have declined a quarter and the fours registered 1-2 percent. on call during the week.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

## THE LOCAL MARKETS

Foodstuffs.

Bran, per 100 lbs.
Shorts, per 100 lbs.
Aliadings, per 100 lbs.
Oats, per 100 lbs.
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.
Grushed oats, per 100 lbs.
Crushed oats, per 100 lbs.
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.
Chop reed, per 100 lbs.
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.
Gracked Corn, per 100 lbs.
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.
Hay, Fraser River, per 100 lbs.
Ilay, Fraser River, per 100 lbs.

Dairy Produce.

Eggs—
Fresh Island, per dozen
Eastern Eggs, per dozen
Cheesee
Canadian, per lb.
Neufentate, each
Gream, local, each
Butter—
Manitoba, per lb.
Best Daity
Victoria Creamery, per lb.
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.
Comox Creamery, per lb.
Sait Spring Island Creamery,
per lb.

| per 1b                | .40      |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Towatables            |          |
| Vogetables.           |          |
| Dometon no II         | .20      |
| Tomatoes, per lb      |          |
| Beans, Wax, per lb    | .20      |
| Beets, per lb         | .C5      |
| Carrots, per 15       | .04      |
| Parsley, per bunch    |          |
|                       |          |
| Mint, per bunch       | . 35     |
| Celery, per head      | .20      |
| Cucumbers             | 0 to .20 |
| Radishes, per bunch   | ,95      |
| Potatoes, per sack    | 2.50     |
|                       |          |
| Potatoes, new, 8 lbs  | .25      |
| Cauliflower, each     | .20      |
| Cabbage, new, per lb  | .08      |
| Lettuce, a head       | .05      |
| Carlia non lb         | .20      |
| Garlic, per lb        | .20      |
| Onlons, 8 lbs. lor    | .20      |
| Sweet Fotatoes, 3 lbs | .25      |
| Rhubarb, 6 lbs        | .25      |
|                       |          |

Lemons, per dozen
Figs, cooking, per ib. 77.
Apples, Cal. 2 lbs.
Apples, Cal. 2 lbs.
Apples, Oregon, per box
Bananas, per dozen
Figs, table, per lb.
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.
Raisins, table, per lb.
Pineapples, each
Grapes, Mataga, per lb.
Strawberries, local, per-box
Cherries, per lb.
Gooseberries, local, per basket.
Plums, Cal., per basket.
Plums, Cal., per basket.
Praches, Calons
Watermelons, each
Red Currants, per lb.
Hack Currants, per lb.
Logan Berries, 2 lbs.
Raspberries, 2 lbs.
Blackberries, per lb.

.06 to .0 .05 to .0 .08 to .1 .10 to .1

| . ! | Mens and a courty.                    |         |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---------|
| 1   | Beef, per 1b                          | to .18  |
| 1   | Mutton, per 1b121/2                   | to .20  |
| ì   | Veal, dressed, per lb                 | to .18  |
|     | Geese, dressed, per lb18              | to .'21 |
| 1   | Guinea Fowls, each                    | 1.0     |
| 1   | Chickens, per lb                      | to.3    |
| ı   | Chickens, per Ib., live weight 12 1/2 | to .13  |
| 1   | Ducks, dressed, per lb20              | to .2   |
| 1   | Hams, per lb                          | to .2   |
| i   | Hares dressed each                    | .71     |
| 1   | Bacon, per 1b22                       | to .2   |
| 1   | Fork, dressed, per lb12 1/2           | to .1   |
| 1   |                                       |         |

## Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN.

OHNSON.—At "Eastbourne," Oak Bay on the 24th inst., the wife of H. I Johnson of twin daughters. JOHNSON-

DIED.

ROBERTSON—In this city on the 24th inst., at the residence, 51 Eric 5t., the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Robertson; still-born.

WEST—In Vancouver, on the 22nd inst., Dr. A. C. West, aged 59 years, and a native of Ontario.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 p. m. from the Hanna chapel, Yates St. The Rev. F. T. Tapscott, M.

Hint & Co. Trounce Ave. J25

FURNITURE TRUCKS—\$1.50 per hour. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. f12

WANTEE—Millinery saleslady; none but experienced need apply. Mrs. M. A. Vigor, 644 Yates St. officiatng. Friends please accept this intimation.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS (Too Late to Classify)

FOR SALE—Two splendid lots on Dallas Road, near Menzles St., only \$2000 each. H. Cuthbert & Co., 616 Fort St.

St. 125
VICTORIA WEST.—A large family restricted once of eleven rooms, with an account of the large family restricted on the large family rooms and the large family built three years ago, near two electric cars; price reduced for quick sale from \$4,000 to \$5,000.—H. Cuthlert & Co.

LOST—A pair of gold-rimmed eye-rlasses. Finder please leave at 619 124

TO FLORISTS—For sale, a business with green houses, residence and five acres of land, giving \$125 per month profit, H. Cuthbert & Co., 616 Fort 5t.

ENGINEER, 3rd class, B. C. certificate first-class hoist man, wants position

LOST—Lady's green leather hand bag containing keys and money, on Lil-lian Road. Return to Colonist office. Reward. 125

EXPERIENCED practical maternity nurse is open to engagements; terms moderate; references. Apply 507, Col-onist.

WANTED—Alberni acreage in exchange for an improved farm in Alberta, Box 504, Colonist.

THE OWNER of some of the best lots in the Fairfield estate, Cook St., is prepared to sell one or more at a low price, and will engage to erect a house to your taste thereon, giving very casy terms for payment. Box 565 Colonist.

WANTED \$5,000 of high class second-hand furniture. Apply to Box 506 Colonist.

TO RENT—New modern seven-roomed house near Fort St. Apply 1694 Fort St. j25

St.

PWO LARGE sunny front rooms with balcony and bathroom for housekeeping, with gas; one block from city hall, 817 Cormorant St., above Blanchard-St.

125

CANOE FOR SALE—18-foot chestnuc canoe, 5rand new; a bargain for cash. Apply Box 576, Colonist. j25 TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms, sultable for gentlemen, or light house-keeping; all modern conveniences; phone, etc. 1903 Quadra St. 125

STERLING SILVERWARE.

STERLING SILVERWARE.
WE CARRY the finest line on the coast,
particularly in massive waiters and
tea sets. We have been selling silver
for forty-seven years, and when we
recommend an article you can depend
on its quality. Redfern & Sons, Silversmiths, Government St. 125

MATHEMATICS.

M. ALLERDALE GRAINGER, B. A., coaching will recommence August 10, 125

Thoburn F. O. 125

### F. W. STEVENSON & CO. **BROKERS**

| BROKERS III4 Government St., 14-16 Mahon Bldg We offer subject to prior sale of withdrawal. |
|---|
| 1000 Lucky Calumet  |
| 1000 AmerCanadian Oil   |
|   |

## GREEN & BURDICK BROS.

REAL ESTATE Fire Insurance and Financial Agents MONEY TO LOAN

Agreements of Sale Purchased 918 Government Street

\$80 a month. Applications re-

CITY SUPERINTENDENT

OF SCHOOLS

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date, I, the undersigned, in-tend to apply for the lease of the fore-shore opposite lot 46, Victoria district,

J. E, MACRAE, Vancouver, B. C., 25th June, 1909.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY COMPANY

Proposals For Grading and Bridging. Scaled tenders will be received by

the undersigned up to noon of Mon-

the undersigned up to noon of Monday, September 6th for the grading and bridging of the Alberni branch from the 108th mile to Alberni (27½ miles) according to plans and specifications to be seen on and after August 7, at the office of Mr. Bainbridge, Division Engineer E. & N. Railway, Victoria, and Mr. H. J. Cambie, Chief Engineer, E. & N. Railway, Vancouver.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. MARPOLE, Vice-Pres. Vancouver, B. C., July 20, 1909.

Po. Box 14

WANTED

ceived up to July 31st.

hand furniture. Apply 6 1.5.

Colonist. 925

FC R QUICK SALE—6-roomed modern house on large corner lot, handy to school and car line; price \$2,600; \$100 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Box B, Colonist. 925

FOR SALE—Seven pure bred Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.25 cach. 1607

Fairfield Road, Ross Bay. 924

ROCKLAND FARK LOTS—The best and cheapest home sites in the city; prices from \$250 up; \$50 cash, balance monthly. Allen & Son, Yates \$1.25 VICTORIA GARDENS—Two large lots extending from Gorge Road to water, 55x225 feet each, \$1,800 each; this week only; also one lot at \$800. Al-len & Son, Real Estate, Yates St. 125 THREE MEN TEACHERS

FOR FALE—Cash or city lot, three-seated Maxwell runabout, model 1908 classy machine, in perfect order, 14-horse power, very complete. Inquire H. E. Levy. 125 TO LET—Furnished or unfurnisher rooms; 951 Fort St. 12

TWO GOOD LOTS near Beacon Hill Park, in exchange for 5 or 6-roomed cottage. Box 346, Colonist. 125

FOR SALE—Good horse, weight 900 \$50 cash. Apply cor. Topaz and Doug las Sts. 12 ns 5ts. 125

PARCEL DELIVERY—Parcels calculated for and delivered to any part of, the city for 10c. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. 112

FOR SALE—Fresh cow, milking over-gallons, Gladstone Reg., Pyneville 1664 Fairfield Road, City. j2

CERTIFICATED MOTOR MECHANIC and coachman, also chaffeur, wants situation. G. H. Benfield, care W. C. T. U. Yates St. 125
FOR SALE—Two lots, Garbally Road, three minutes from Douglas car, mostly cleared and cultivated; price reasonable; your own terms. 464 Garbally Road.

TO LET—Comfortably furnished bed-room, 549 Rithet St.; new house, near town and beach. j25

WANTED—Girl for news and clark stand. Apply Chief Clerk, Drian Hotel, Monday morning.

CARRIAGES AND HACKS — Careful drivers; prompt service; open day and night. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. f12

WANTED—Teacher for Goldstream school; salary \$50 per month. Apply E. Burnett, Secretary, Goldstream, B. C. J25

POR SALE—5 or 10. acres, first-class soil, with waterfrontage on Portage Inlet; \$550 per acre. Herbert S. Lott, Board of Trade Bullding. J25

BOYS. WANTEL, at the B. C. Sape

BOYS WANTED at the B. C. Son TO LET—One furnished housekeeping room, electric light and gas stove 1120 Vancouver St. 125

BAGGAGE—Best Equipment for Hand-iling baggage to and from steamers in the city; open day and night. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. f12

A YOUNG married Englishwoman with one child, aged 7, wants entire charge of house or club; a good manager and plain cook. 487, Colonist. 125

WANTED-Young men about 17 or 18 years of age. Apply at Fairview, Esquimalt, Greenhouses, Esquimalt Road. Road.

LIVERY STABLE—Best equipped service in the city. Good horses and buggles. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone

ONE EXPERIENCED Stonemason, also good plasterer. Apply in person or by letter to Irving II. Wheateroft, St. James Island, Sidney. 125 James Island, Sidney.

FOR RENT—Four-roomed cottage, infinites from car. Inquire 1629 Ed.

monton Road,

FOR SALE—Gasoline launch, 32 ft, x2
beam, lap streams, well and strongly
built, perfectly equipped and fitted
with 12½ h. p. Rochester engine, speed
about 10 knots; A-1 sea boat; owner
having built larger boat only reason
for selling; price \$1,500; a bargain,
Filnt & Co., Trounce Ave.

325

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping flat near car and sea; from 1st of August 44 Menzies St. 124

TO RENT—New modern seven-roomed house near Fort St. Apply 1694 Fort St.

TO BE SOLD—To Close an Estate—
Three houses on Vancouver St., near
the park, which rent for over \$40 per
month; will pay 17 per cent, on money
invested; price \$3,900 if sold at once;
\$2,000 cash. H. Cuthbert & Co., 616
Fort St.

\$2,000 cash. H. Cuthbert & C., 616
Fort St. J25
GLASS FRONT CARRIAGES—Splendid, for sight-seeing, Victoria Transfer
Co. Phone 129. fi2
RESERVOIR HILL—These beautiful lots are being disposed of every week.
There are no cheaper lots in the city than those that are left; splendid view, good soil, low prices and easy terms. H. Cuthbert & Co., 616 Fort St.

St. 125
FRUIT LANDS—At South Faanich—For sale, some of the finest land for fruit growing on Vancouver Island; all cleared, no rock, overlooks the sea, worth \$350 per acre; our price \$200 per acre in 5-or 10 acre lots. Herbert Cuthberty & Co., 616 Fort St. 125

WAGHORN, GWYNN & CO. Stockbrokers, Vancouver.

### LOCAL STOCKS

N. B. MAYSMITH & CO., LTD.

| , | Titude Lizena                                 |         |                 |  |
|---|---|---------|-----------------|--|
| ; |   | Bid.    | 1903.<br>Asked. |  |
|   | Amercan Canadian Oil.                         | .11 1/2 |                 |  |
|   | Alberta Canadian Oil                          | .09     | .10 1/2         |  |
| ı | Alberta Coal and Coke                         | .05     | .07 1/2         |  |
|   | B. C. Amal. Coal                              | .02     | .03             |  |
| ı | B. C. Permanent Loan                          |         | 132.50          |  |
| ı | B. C. Pulp and Paper                          | .60     | .85             |  |
| ı | B. C. Refining Co                             | .65     | .85             |  |
|   | Bakeries Limited                              | 6.50    |                 |  |
| ı | Capital Furniture Co                          |         | 5.00            |  |
| ı | Caribou McKinney                              | .01     | .02             |  |
|   | Can, Northwest Oil                            | .10 1/2 |                 |  |
| 3 | Diamond Coal                                  | .50     |                 |  |
| 1 | Diamond Vale C. and I.                        | .08     |                 |  |
| ı | Int. Coal and Coke                            | .79     |                 |  |
| ı | Nicola Valley C. and C.                       |         | 67.50           |  |
| 1 | Nicola Valley C. and C                        |         | 10.25           |  |
| ı | Noota Marble Quarries .                       |         | 90.00           |  |
| ı | Northern Crown Bank                           |         | .70             |  |
| ı | Northern Oil                                  |         |                 |  |
| ı | Facific Loan Co                               | -1111   | 50.00           |  |
| ı | Pacific Whaling pfd                           | 50.00   |                 |  |
| 8 | Pacific Whaling com<br>Portland Canal Mining. |         | 45.00           |  |
|   | Portland Canal Mining.                        | .10     | .12             |  |
| ı | Pacific Tin M. and S. Co                      |         | 1.00            |  |
| ı | Rambler Caribou                               | .10     | .12 1/2         |  |
| 2 | Royal Collieries                              |         | .27 1/9         |  |
|   | S. A. Scrip                                   |         | 550.00          |  |
| 2 | Silica Brick                                  | 1.15    | 2.10            |  |
|   | Stewart M. and D. Co                          | 1.50    |                 |  |
| 4 | United Wireless unstpd.                       |         | 30.00           |  |
|   | Vanc. Briquette Coal                          |         | .50             |  |
| 1 | Western Coal and Coke.                        |         | 3.00            |  |
| 1 | Victoria Transfer                             |         | 0.00            |  |
| П | VICTORIA LIGHSTER                             |         |                 |  |

## Duncan's Warehouse

Merchandise of All Kinds Stored and Distributed.

Phone 1665. 535 Yates St.

### NOTICE

THREE MEN TEACHERS holding 1st Class Certificates, with Normal training, for the Victoria Public Schools. Salary, \$80 a month. Applications re-

GEO. A. MORPHY, Barrister and Solicitor.

### NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I shall not be responsible for any debts contracted by any person in my name from and after the date hereof without my written order.

## Victoria No. 2 Building

The Semi-Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held at the Secretary's Office, 617 Trounce avenue, at 8 p.m., on Friday, July 30th, 1909, to receive the Secretary's Financial Statement and such other business as may be brought before the meeting, together with the holding of the 16th drawing for an appropriation. See that your shares are in good

By order, A. ST. G. FLINT, Secretary.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

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160 ACRES, large area exceptionally fertile land, especially adapted for dairying. Buildings are modern, in good, repair, Cattle and Implements being included.

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## F. W. STEVENSON & CO.

Stock and Bond Brokers

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Private Exchange.

| ı | Amercan Canadian Oil.    | . 1 1 72 |                  |
|---|--------------------------|----------|------------------|
|   | Alberta Canadian Oil     | .09      | .10 1            |
|   | Alberta Coal and Coke    | .05      | .07.1            |
| ı | B. C. Amal. Coal         | .02      | .03              |
|   | B. C. Permanent Loan     |          | 132.50           |
|   | B. C. Fulp and Paper     | .60      | .85              |
|   | B. C. Refining Co        |          | .85              |
|   | Bakeries Limited         | 6.50     |                  |
|   | Capital Furniture Co     |          | 5.00             |
|   | Caribou McKinney         | .oi      | .02              |
|   | Caribou McKinney         | .10 34   | .02              |
|   | Can. Northwest Oil       |          |                  |
|   | Diamond Coal             | .50      |                  |
|   | Diamond Vale C. and I.   | .08      |                  |
|   | Int. Coal and Coke       | .79      |                  |
|   | Nicola Valley C. and C   |          | 67.50            |
|   | Noota Marble Quarries .  |          | 10.25            |
|   | Northern Crown Bank      |          | 90.00            |
|   | Northern Oil             |          | .70              |
|   | Facific Loan Co          |          | 50.00            |
|   | Pacific Whaling pfd      | 50.00    |                  |
|   | Pacific Whaling com      |          | 45.00            |
|   | Portland Canal Mining.   | .10      | 16 .12           |
|   | Pacific Tin M. and S. Co |          | 1.00             |
|   | Rambler Caribou          | .10      | .124             |
|   | Royal Collieries         |          | .12 14<br>.27 14 |
|   | S. A. Scrip              |          | 550.00           |
|   | Silica Brick             | 1.15     | 2.10             |
|   | Stewart M. and D. Co     | 1.50     |                  |
|   | United Wireless unstpd.  |          | 30.00            |
|   | Vanc. Briquette Coal     |          |                  |
|   | Western Coal and Coke.   |          |                  |
|   |                          |          |                  |
|   | Victoria Transfer        | 60       | 80               |
|   |                          |          |                  |

Negotiable warehouse receipts issued. Furniture and household goods carefully' handled. Stone building and low insurance.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., July 15, 1909

July 15th, 1909. GEO. A. MORPHY.

Society

standing.

## DAIRY FARM

# E. & N. Railway

and include 9-Roomed House, Cottage, Barn and outbuildings. Offered at a low figure as a going concern, Horse,

DUNCAN, V. I.

1114 GOV'T STREET 14-16 MAHON BLDG

New York, Montreal and London Stock Exchanges

COLONIST WANT ADS BRING RESULTS then is.

# An Important Sale of Ladies' Jumper Suits and Costumes, Monday



## Regular Values up to \$14.50 to Clear at \$6.50

On Monday, we are holding a very important sale of Ladies' Jumper Suits and Costumes, owing to the manufacturer finishing up his Summer season and sending these suits to us at a reduced price, and having some of same styles in our regular stock which sell at \$12.50 and \$14.50, we have decided to place the entire lot on sale at just half the price they sold for yesterday.

colors are blue, mauve, white, brown, pink, tan and the new rose shades in Coats and Skirts, also the Jumper effect. Reg. Val. to \$14.50 | Regular values to \$14.50, Monday, \$6.50 | Reg. Val. to \$14.50



## Monday Offerings From the Men's Furnishings Section

MEN'S STRIPED MERINO UNDERSHIRTS, medium 

MEN'S NATURAL BALBRIGGAN UNDERSHIRTS. Sizes 40, 42, 44 only. Regular value 50c. Sale .......35¢ MEN'S COLORED BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAW-

ERS, blue and grey, also natural and white. These are a fine MEN'S HEAVY RIBBED COTTON UNDERWEAR, in tan

MEN'S RIBBED WOVEN LISLE THREAD SHIRT'S AND DRAWERS, in blue and white, mostly large sizes. Regular

A FEW PAIRS OF MEN'S SILK LISLE DRAWERS, in blue and grey, also natural wool Undershirts, in sizes 36 and 

BOYS' BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes.

BOYS' NATURAL CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAW-

SMALL MEN'S AND MEN'S BATHING SUITS, one-piece. BOYS' BATHING TIGHTS (shop soiled). Regular 15c and

MEN'S IMPORTED NATURAL WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, sizes up to 38. Regular \$2.50. Each \$1.65 

New Lawn Waists



Just Arrived at July Sale Prices, \$1.25 and

\$1.75

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED and opened up an exceptionally fine lot New Lawn sts. These Waists. were sent by express, so you can see for yourself that the styles are the very latest. They have all long sleeves, high lace collars, beautifully trimmed. Included in them is also a large number of Peter Pan styles, turndown lace collars. The prices are \$1.25 and .\$1.75

## Extra Special Bargains for Monday in Ladies' Linen Suits Regular Values \$3.75 up to \$4.75, Clear-Out Price,

These two Suits are the biggest bargains we have ever offered to our customers, and should be taken advantage of by all those needing a good, light, airy Summer Outing Suit. In buying one of these Suits, we are sure you will not be disappointed, as they are exactly as represented.

LADIES' WHITE LINEN SUMMER SUIT, splendid wearing material, of extra good quality, coat in Seine filling, slightly cutaway three-button style with roll collar, skirt is pleated as shown, circular cut.

. Regular price from \$3.75 to \$4.50. Monday \$1.50

LADIES' WHITE LINEN SUMMER SUIT, coat in semi-fitting, double breasted sack style, two pockets, roll collar, sleeves have double cuff: skirt is pleated as shown, circular cut, extra good quality material: just the thing for an outing suit-

Regular price to \$4.75. Monday, \$1.50

## A Clean-up Sale of Muslins,

YOU WILL BE SURPRISED when in the store Monday, at the exceptionally high quality of these beautiful muslins and organdies. They are in stripe effects, shadow effects, and exquisite floral designs. Regular values were 25c to 35c per yard-

Monday 10¢

## Women's Silk Underskirts,

WOMEN'S TAFFETA SILK UNDERSKIRTS, made of good quality of Silk. Colors black, blue, mauve, grey, pink, red and wisteria, finished with a deep flounce, tucked and shirred.

Special price for Monday, \$5.00

## July Bargains From the Dress Goods Dept.

Fine Lustres, LUSTRES, in navy, brown and black, suitable for bathing suits, per yard......25¢

Fancy Lustres, FANCY LUSTRES, in stripe and small check design, per yard ......25¢

Fancy Tweeds, Regular 75c, for FANCY TWEED, light summer shades instripes and small checks Regular 75c.

Mohair Stripes, MOHAIR STRIPES in light grounds with colored stripes. Regular \$1. per yard .50¢

Satin Cloth, SATIN CLOTH, in light weight, fine, soft finish, in brown, reseda, myrtle, moss, helio, taupe and white. Regular \$1.50. .. 75¢

Alexandra Cloth,

Alexandra Cloth, \$1.00

Regular \$1.25 at.

ALEXANDRA CLOTH, in fawn, dark grey, taupe, moss, reseda, helio, wisteria, light brown, seal brown, navy and black. Regular \$1.25, for .......\$1.00 Moire Skirting,

MOIRE SKIRTING, in navy, brown, moss, cream, sky and black. Regular 50c, for. .35¢

## Boys' Caps

Two Cases of Boys' Caps Left Over 10c

JUST THINK what 10c will do in the Boys' Cap Department on Monday. Owing to us having two cases left over from last season, we have decided to clear them out quickly and have marked them down to 10¢

## Our Mail Order Dept.

Is complete in every detail. All orders received are made up and shipped same day. A thoroughly trained and competent staff of mail order assistants does your purchasing with the same exactitude as if you were attending personally, while our Catalogue conveys to you Fashion's latest dictates, marked at prices to meet all purses.

## Special Values From the Whitewear Section Slightly Soiled

Regular values \$1.00 to \$2.50 \$2.50

ON MONDAY we are placing on sale a splendid assortment of slightly soiled white wear. This includes corset covers, drawers and night dresses. The materials are all of the very highest quality. With the exception of being a little mussed, they are just as good as new arrivals. Values up to

Monday, for 25c to \$2.50

## Final Reductions at Our July Sale of Boys' Footwear

goods do we intend to carry over this season, and in order to make quick work in getting rid of them, we have marked them at a tremendous reduction. These include Tan Boots and Patent Oxfords of the season's very latest styles. We mean to clear these on Monday at \$2.50 and \$1.75



## Men's High Grade Shoes



\$6.50, Mon., 33.30

MEN'S HIGH-GRADE SHOES, in Tan, Patent Leather, Oxblood, Vici Kid, etc., Boots and Shoes. A good assortment in all sizes-

Regular values up to \$6.50 for \$3.50

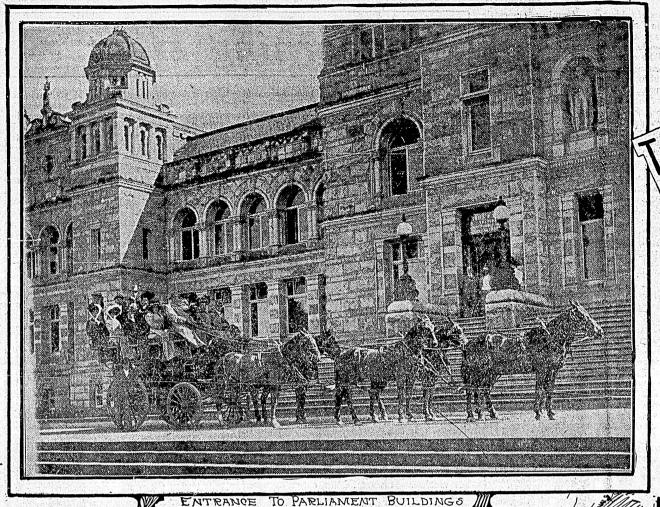
## Children's Shoes at Final Round-up Prices

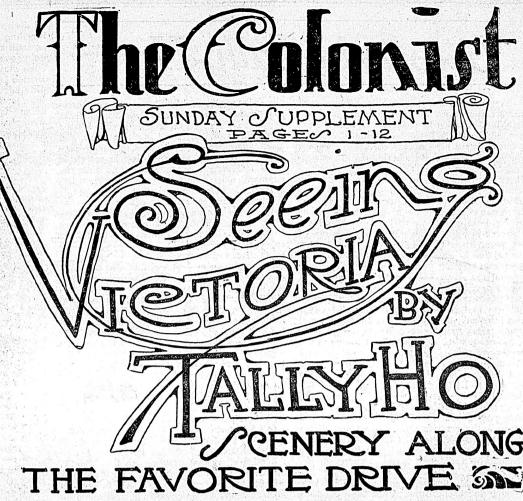
SEVERAL HUNDRED PAIRS OF CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, in Black, Tan and Red. All kinds and all sizes-

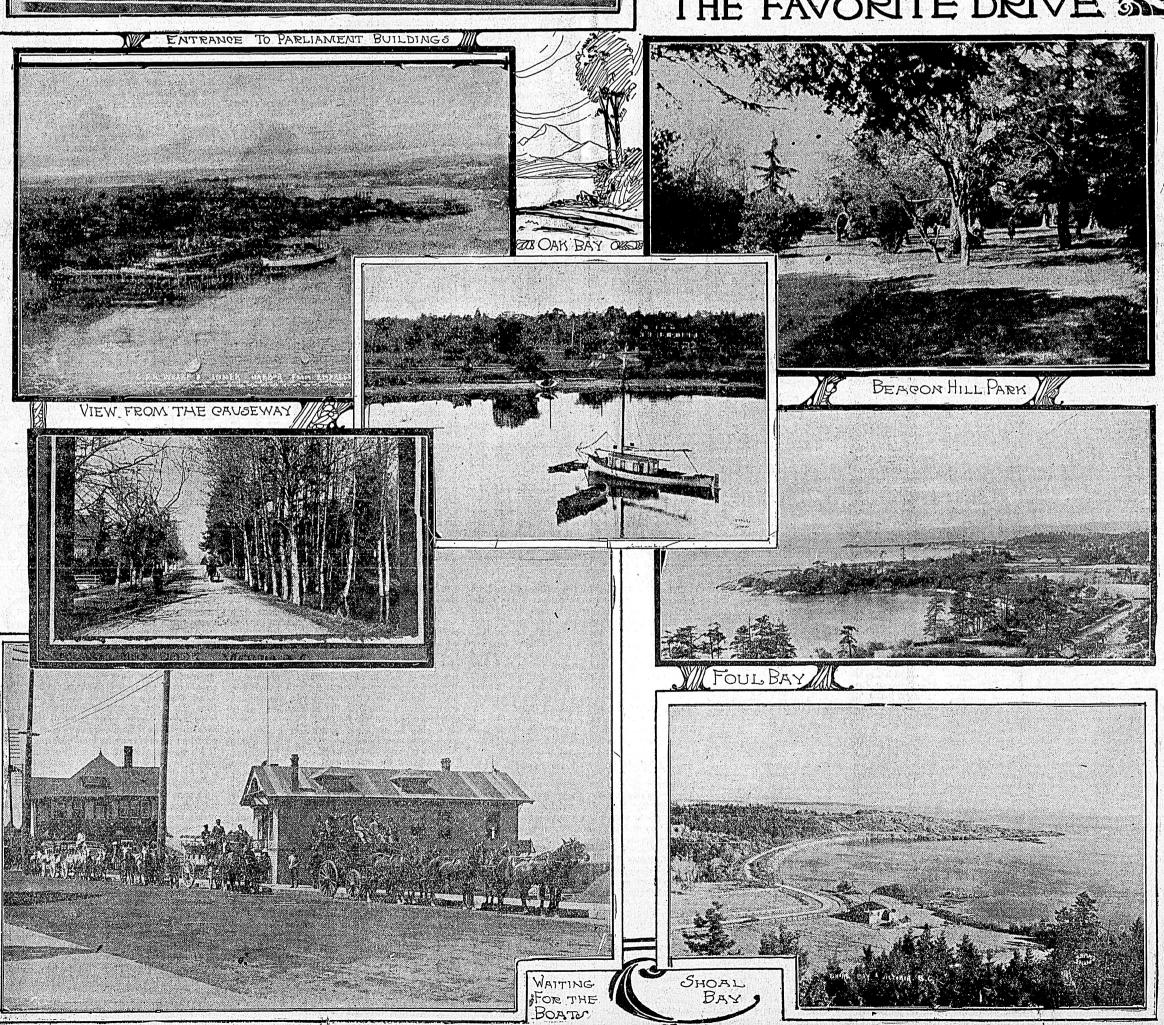
90¢ and 75¢

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS, regular 400 per lb. Saturday, 25¢







## Victoria by Tally-Ho the Favorite Lerive

A visitor on arriving at Victoria by one of the steamers finds awaiting him a number of tally-hos, in which he is invited to take a drive around the city. Those who comply with the request always have a very enjoyable time, for the favorite tally-ho rides in this city are exceedingly attractive. Until one has mounted one of those conveyances and looks out from the vantage point thus gained, one can have no idea how different everything looks when seen from one of them. Only a very few Victorians ever ride in one of the city tally-hos, wherein they are just like other people, for it is one of the peculiarities of mankind that what we can do anytime is usually never done at all. Every around the city is delightful, but very few of them can tell you just what it is like.

On the previous page some of the things to be seen in such a drive are depicted. Other things equally attractive could be shown, and some exceedingly pretty spots be pictured if the camera had disregarded the rights of the owners of private grounds. But the pictures shown are good enough. Take the first one, a tally-ho standing before the entrance to the Parliament Building. Said a visitor the other day: "I have seen parliament buildings in a good many countries, but none that pleased me more The building graceful, the grounds are well kept and attractive, the outlook from the tally-ho very pleasing; the Empress hotel, the postoffice and the steamers in the Inner harbor making up the foreground; the industrial part of the city filling the middle distance and forest clad hills forming the background. Then take the view from the Causeway. That makes an exceedingly pretty picture with the summits of the Sooke hills forming the horizon. Across the water is Work Point Barracks, and beyond this the lovely suburb of Esquimalt. The Oak Bay picture shows the hotel at that point, but it gives no idea of the outlook from the tally-ho, as one faces the water. The combination of water channels, islands, both rocky and wooded, with the noble snow-clad summit of Mount Baker in the distance, is one of rare beauty. The pictures of Foul Bay and Shoal Bay show lovely bits of coast line and water. Of course no picture can do such a scene justice, for it lacks the effect of distance and the wonderful variety and harmony of color. Across the strait are the Olympics, that mysterious mass of mountains, whose secrets have not all yet been disclosed. It is about eighteen miles to the shore line that can be dimly traced in the distance, and between it and the mountains is a belt of forest-clad land, rolling in contour and much of it very fertile. That broad valley, which is closed at the end by mountains from which the snow never melts, is back of Dungenness. It is perhaps twelve miles wide and roughly speaking the mountain peaks may be said to be between sixty-five and seventy-five miles from Victoria. If the day is very clear you may with a glass be able to make out Port Angeles, the town with the wonderful harbor, protected from the swell, which comes up the Strait from the ocean, by a remarkable sickle-shaped sand spit, about five miles in length. Crossing the Strait the steamer may rock frightfully in the great rollers, even when there is no wind, but the moment the point of the sand-spit is passed, the water is as calm as a mill pond. Port Angeles has only one ambition and that is to have railway connection with the rest of the Continent.

It is not very long ago that weird tales were told about these mysterious snow-clad peaks, which form the distant background. Coast Indians are as a rule very unwilling to penetrate mountain fastnesses, and they keep

alive all manner of legends respecting the regions, which they never visit. Twenty years ago it was reported far and wide that a tribe of terrible cannibals lived in those wilds, and Lord Dunraven-of America Cup fame-proposed to organize an expedition in search of Doubtless enquiry told him that the cannibals existed only in some one's vivid imagination. But there are other things told of this mountain region. One of the stories has come down from a very ancient time. It relates to the period, when all mankind were living in peace and happiness. The people from far and near used to meet once a year in a beautiful valley somewhere in the mountains to engage in sports. It was a sort of primeval Olympic festival. One day when they were in the height of their enjoyment, a terrible monster appeared. He seemed to have swooped down upon the yalley, and when he had passed away none were left to tell the tale, the legend being handed down by those who were able to watch the catastrophe from a distance. This suggests a great volcanic eruption, which buried the people in a cloud of ashes.

The wide strait was once a matter of great peculation. You can see jutting out into it lover Point, where Captain Vancouver landed. There are targets on it, so you cannot mistake any other place for it. Vancouver did not deal much in mysteries, but Captain Meares, who sailed up the Strait before he did, on a vessel from Nootka, thought he saw a waterway, which extended all the way through to the Atlantic, and he argued that it must be so, for if not how could there be any whales in it. On the eastern horizon it ought to be possible to catch the summits of the Cascade range in the State of Washing, if the sky is free from clouds.

The tally-ho driver, as you go over Shotbolt's hill, will probably point out San Juan Island, which forms the middle distance as you look towards Mount Baker. He may tell ou that this island was a piece of disputed territory between John Bull and Uncle Sam, and came very near giving rise to a war. The dispute was left to the decision of the grandfather of the present Kaiser, who gave the isl-and to the United States, in defiance of what almost every one thinks are the facts of geography as they bear upon the Oregon Treaty. Beyond San Juan and away over on the cast ern horizon is the splendid summit of Mount Baker. This peak used to be put down on the list of active volcanoes, and there is not much doubt about its having been in a mild state of eruption—a sort of volcanic German measles within the last half century or so. If you could draw a line from Shotbolt's Hill to Mount Baker, it would not pass very far from the city of Bellingham, in the State of Washington. Of course you know without being told that the water reaching away to the south east leads to Seattle and the other Puget Sound cities, and that which swings off to the north leads to Vancouver. If you look to the southwest you will see the lighthouse on Race Rocks, which marks the way to the open In the curving bay to the west of the lighthouse is the Quarantine Station of William Head.

Two views of Beacon Hill Park are given. This is a charming pleasure ground at all seasons of the year, as the little picture showing a street scene in winter very clearly proves. The tally-ho drive through the Park is always enoved, for the outlook on all sides is exceedingly attractive. It is impossible to tell all that can be seen in a morning from the elevated seats of the easy-riding carriage. The only way to find them out is to take the ride for yourall desirous of taking up farming or cattle breeding in Canada. Don't expend your capital as soon as you reach the place where you are going to settle. Never mind what your knowlmay be of the conditions which govern British farming; you may be assured they are different from the conditions which prevail in the Dominion. Money spent hastily in Canadian farming is generally money spent wrongly. It is the cause of the failures and disappointment that make certain phases of our immigration work so tragic to us, who see

### Scottish Settlers' Success

"No man ought to go out from England to establish himself on a prairie farm of his own without at least a year's experience of the working of such farms. Neglect of this has ruined many who should have been successful. Men start at once as if the farm they have acquired is an English one, and, in many cases by the time they have learned their lesson their The wonderful success which nas attended the Scottish settlers on prairie farms is, I am convinced, due to the fact that the Scotsman refuses to lay out his money be fore he knows the right and profitable manner in which to spend it.

"We find a certain antipathy to our at tempts to attract settlers amongst certain of the Continental nations, whilst amongst cerain of the Asiatic races it has been found necessary to impose restrictions to prevent the Oriental from coming into Canada in numbers which my countrymen think undesirable. Or the Chinese settling in Canada we put a head tax (practically an entrance fee) of \$500. I'he Chinaman is a good and competent man in all but the highest and most skilled trades, but he works too cheaply for our people, and we were compelled to impose these restrictions We also get some Japanese, but not many. The Japanese have far greater versatility and powers adaptability than the Chinaman. They can do anything, and do it well. dening, clerking, mechanics, and laboring work of any kind, even sawmill and railroad work the Japanese is in them all, and can show well n all against the next man.

"We are spending nearly £200,000 a year in promoting the emigration of desirables from other countries to Canada. And £50,000 of this is spent in the British Isles alone in bringing the advantages of the Dominion before the British public. The larger sum is not all expended in attracting emigrants. Much of it is spent in looking after the emigrant when he gets to Canada.

"From Winnipeg the settlers are sent to the district where their land is awaiting them, and f necessary, we further look after them for four or five days in specially provided build ings, until they have had time to look around them and make some other provision. hing for prospective emigrants to remember is that the men we want must be, as we say, 'chockful of days' work.' We do not desire and will not have, if we can help it, the idle

### Troubles with Undesirables

"One reason the American emigrants' service costs us so much (the United States Branch costs the same as Great Britain— £50,000 a year) is that we have 3.000 miles o rontier to watch. This necessitated the establishment of about 100 exclusion offices, so that we can examine all intending settlers and turn back to the United States any of whom we do not approve. In some cases the States refuses to receive them back, on the ground that they are not American citizens, and they send them back to us for us to prove their citizenship. We send them back again, and I have known cases where such men have been shipped from side to side three or four times until this question of citizenship was established.

"We want settlers who can do well for themselves, for the man who does well for himself is doing well for us. Their prosperity Ten years ago the three prairie provinces had a population of less than half a million, and produced 70 million bushels of wheat and other cereals. Today their population is and other cereals. over a million, and their production 250 mil-

"This has increased the value of our land enormously. Land ten years ago worth nothng at all is now, in many cases, worth £3 to £4 an acre as farming land. The unearned increment of a new country is a thing which is all to be created, and those willing to play their part in such work as is necessary share this advantage. Men go out today and pay £2 for 160 acres. Three years' intelligent and hard work makes that worth at least £2 an who started with nothing but his two hands and his head has a holding worth in the market about £320. This is what Canada offers to the worker, and that is why Canada wants and welcomes the worker.'

O, mistress, where are you roaming? O, stay and hear! Your true love's coming. That can sing both high and low. Trip no further, pretty sweeting, Journeys end in lovers' meeting.

LYRICS FROM THE POETS.

Every wise man's son doth know.

What is love? "Tis not hereafter; Present mirth hath present laughter; What's to come is still unsure. In delay there lies no plenty; Then come kiss me, Sweet-and-twenty— Youth's a stuff will not endure. -Shakespeare.

## Concerning Heat GRICE

The various articles which have appeared in the page, "An Hour With the Editor," whether as a part of literature or dealing with matters of science, have been most interesting and, I think, have played a very important part as a means of education, especially to those who day by day have to earn their living, and on behalf of these artizan students. I shall be pleased if you will allow me to make some adition to your former article "Concerning Heat," which may tend to prevent any mis conception as to the nature of heat. The scientific writer who said that heat was that hich produced warmth, certainly did not lay himself open to much criticism, this being what we may call a self-evident fact. From the earliest ages the question, "What is light?" What is heat?" have occurred to the minds of men, and these questions have been subjects of controversy between the greatest intellects the world has ever seen. As the editor has said, at one time they were both considered as substances and to consist of elastic particles of inconceivable minuteness shot out with inconceivable rapidity by luminous or heated bodies. This was the so-called emission theory, but this has now given place to the undulatory heory, or that of wave motion. Professor Lyndall, who may be considered the greatest worker in the domain of radient heat of recent years, has described heat to be a "mode of motion." Locke says that heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of an object which produce in us that sensation from which we denominate the object "hot." our sensations is heat in the object is nothing but motion. If we take, for example, when two atoms of hydrogen unite with one of oxygen to form water, the atoms are first drawn toward each other; they move, they clash, and then by virtue of their resiliency they recoil and quiver. To this quivering motion we give the name of "heat."

It may be taken as a general rule that heat expands all bodies in proportion to their temperature within certain limits and subject to some variations, but all bodies do not expand alike. Thus brass expands more than iron, and mercury more than glass. By this greater expansion of mercury over that of lass we utilize to measure the intensity of heat within ordinary limits by an instrument called a thermometer, which the editor described; but students must understand this only registers the temperature, but not the quantity of heat. The temperature of a body affords no indication of the actual quantity of neat it contains, as equal bulks of different kinds of matter contain different amounts of heat. Bodies require various quantities of heat to raise their temperature equally, and disengage unequal quantities in cooling through the same number of degrees. different capacity for heat is called its "specif-

The quantity of heat a body contains is measured by using as a standard the quantity of heat necessary to raise one pound of water one degree fahrenheit in temperature at atmospheric pressure at the sea level; this amount is called "a unit of heat." The editor explained the action of heat on various bodies and also that of water which contracted on cooling until it reached a temperature of 39 degrees Fahrenheit, it then being at its great est density; if the temperature is still further lowered it begins to expand until it reaches 2 degrees Fahrenheit, at which temperature remains, and any further loss of heat causes he water to assume the solid form, the molecules arranging themselves in definite forms according to the laws of crystallization, eight volumes of water expanding and forming nine of ice. The metal bismuth is another exception, which resembles water in expanding on assuming the solid form, and the linotype or type metal, which the editor gives as an example, must contain a large proportion of that

The manner in which heat is produced is a question which deserves our careful attention. It may be produced by chemical action which means that the atoms of some bodies have an attraction or affinity for other atoms. and the pull or force of that attraction acting through a certain space imparts a motion of translation of the atoms this motion of transtion itself into a motion of vibration which communicates itself to the surrounding ether and announces itself as heat. To say that Heat may be produced by friction or pressure may be rather misleading and 1 think would be better expressed by saying that Heat may be produced by mechanical work. Heat and mechanical work are controvertible terms which the deductions and experiments of Mayer and Joule determined and is expressed by what we term the "mechanical equivalent of heat," which simply means that by the expenditure of a certain quantity of mechanical work we produce so much heat, 772 foot pounds of work being equal to one unit of heat, where the Editor says "Fire is a chemical process," must be understood as meaning that it is a union or clashing together of the atoms of chemical elements and thereby causing heat the intensity of which we designate as Fire and we must be careful to understand that heat is not generated or formed by the act of disintegration of any compound in fact that action alone is only accomplished at the expense or loss of heat. The question what constitutes the heat of the sun or how the solar energy is maintained is a subject that long has occupied the minds of scientific men and can only be determined by an intimate know edge of those forces as can be demonstrated as capable of generating the necessary heat.

tled beyond dispute for in the attraction of gravitation we have a force far transcending that as a source of heat or any that could be derived from any kind of combustion. Acted on by this force of gravitation the earth, were it stopped in its orbit, would rush toward and combine with the sun and the heat developed by the collision as calculated by Mayer, Helmholtz and Sir Wm. Thompson, would be equal to that produced by the combustion of more than 5000 worlds of solid coal. By the action of gravity upon matter or by the collision of masses of matter in motion we have a force which may be the source of all light and heat, and also the primitive source of all other pow-

ers as are generated by light and heat.
How the heat of the sun is transmitted through space is as in the case of light by a series of waves moving through the ether-which we suppose fills all space. The waves of heat being those of a slower period than those waves that excite our organs of vision as light, these waves are so minute that it would take from 30,000 to 60,000 to fell an inch and all these move through space with a velocity of 186,000 miles per second, the shortest waves are those of the violet and the longest those of the red, the vibrations of the violet are about twice as rapid as are those of the red in other words the range of the visible spectrum or the colors between the violet and the

red is almost an octave. The waves of light and heat are transmitted through the ether without imparting any of their motion to it and thus space may be absolutely cold and dark; it is only when the shorter waves of light strike against the very minute particles of matter suspended in the air that causes the blue color of the sky. The waves of heat may also be transmitted through dry air and elementary gases generally, with out being absorbed by them. They are what we call Diathermics. Water in the form of aqueous vapor is the great absorber of radient heat and although it may only exist in the atmosphere in the proportion of a half of one per cent and comparing a single molecule of aqueous vapor with an atom of one of the main constituents of the atmosphere its influence on radient heat exceeds that of the latter many thousand times. It has been estimated that nearly 15 per cent of the heat radiated from the earth is absorbed within 10 or 20 feet of its surface by the aqueous vapor taking up the motion of the radient heat and be coming thereby heated it wraps the earth like a warm garment and protects its surface from deadly chill it would otherwise sustain. But may be urged that inasmuch as we derive all our heat from the sun the selfsame covering which protects the earth from chill must also shut out the solar radiation. This is only partially true. The sun's rays are different in quality from the earth's and what may absorb one may not absorb the other. Through a ayer of water one-tenth of an inch in thickness he sun's rays are transmitted with compara ive freedom, but through a layer of half this thickness Melloni proved no single ray from the warmed earth could pass. In like manner the sun's rays pass with comparative freedom through the aqueous vapor of the air, the ab sorbing power of this substance being mainly exerted upon the invisible heat that endeavor escape from the earth. In consequence of his differential action upon solar and terrestial heat the mean temperature of our planet is The planet Mercury owing to its being much nearer to the sun than the earth receives seven times more heat and light than our planet or more properly a heat the intensity of which is in the mean seven times as great. Owing to this planet's greatly elongated orbit the luminous and heat rays are sometimes only four and a half times that of the rays received by the earth and at other times it uses to more than ten times that quantity, so that if the atmosphere of Mercury acts on that planet in the same manner as that of the atmosphere on our earth its mean temperature must be at least seven times that of our earth. The question why a comet can approach so

very near to the sun and yet continue on its way and recede again is a problem of pure mechanics. As it approached the sun its velocity would be so increased that the tendency to recede or if I may use the term its centrifugal force would be increased in a greater ratio than the force of gravitation thereby causing it to fly off again. The effect of the intense heat to which it would be subject would have no effect whatever on its motion through space. If it was composed of any solid particles these would be resolved into their constituent gases and would consequently receive an addition to its molecular motion which would be radiated into space as it receded from the sun, but its motion of translation or motion through space would not be affected in any way by the heat.

### THE STORY TELLER.

Eggs as Guides
As a subject of incredible tales, the hen is second only to the fish. The latest one comes from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and concerns itself with the wandering fowl. This hen had set out to see the world, and on her

way met a crow in a distant wood.
"Hello!" said the crow. "Are you not afraid, without wings, of losing your way in all

"Afraid? Not I!" scoffed the hen, courage-ously. "Every little while I lay an egg to guide myself back by."

Absolute wisdom—'To follow right in scorn of consequence.—'Tennyson.

## The Peopling of Canada

The development of the prairie lands of Canada is a matter that is receiving the close attention of the Dominion government. The government is fully alive to the great possibilities of these districts, and has a strong desire to see them well peopled with settlers of a good quality. These wide, wheat producing areas would, properly developed, become easily one of the great granaries of the Empire, but the experience gained in the last few years has taught the Canadian government that only by a proper control of immigration can this district, from which they and the Empire hope so much, be developed properly

It is with the intention of studying at close quarters the conditions that secure for Canada the settlers she is at present receiving that the Hon, Frank Oliver, miniser of the interior (who is now in London), has gone to Europe. "I intend," said Mr. Oliver to a "Standard

of Empire" representative, "to spend about two months over here. I shall stay between three and four weeks in the British Isles, and afterwards go to those European countries from which we receive immigrants, and shall study the working of the various agencies, offices, and channels by which we are brought into contact with people desirous of coming to the Dominion. The Department of the Interior, of which I am minister, has charge of the administration of the public land of the Dominion, and this is the land we want peopled. This, the public land, is confined to three provinces, namely, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. The public land in other provinces is controlled by the government of the province. The control of the immigration efforts of the Dominion government is also in the hands of the same department, though we keep the land ad-

"A very large portion of this latter work is being carried on in Great Britain by means of direct agencies, advertisement, and general publicity, and naturally this is the quarter in which we find most interest and satisfaction. We also have work, more or less similar in character, on the Continent, and it is with a quently to secure its enlargement and improvement, that I am here.

### Type of Man Wanted.

"And I should like to state at once what manner of settlers we desire for the great wheat-growing provinces I have named. We want men used to working with their hands. The big farmers of England do not work: they only direct. There is not the same field for this type of agriculturist in Canada as there is for the man who takes his coat off and sets to. There is such a great difference in the conditions between England and Canada. In England the man who has capital can, in almost every instance, hire men to work, and to manage for him. In Canada you cannot hire men to manage your business for you, for this reason-that in a country of opportunities such as Canada is, the man who has the brains, ability, energy and knowledge necessary to manage a business successfully does not stop long as manager. He starts a business for himself. In farm work (the work for which we desire immigrants) you must control the farm yourself.

'In the three provinces mentioned the business of agriculture is newer than the newest business in England. There are no fixed conditions; every incentive and opportunity for initiative, and—the land is-free. And I should like to offer a word of warning and advice to

The other day a countryman called at the offices of a fire insurance company and inti-mated that he desired to insure his shop and household effects. "What facilities have you for extinguishing a fire in your village?" inquired the official. The man scratched his head, pondered for a moment or two, and then answered—"Well, only the rain!"

## Celery and Celery Culture

Late celery for winter use is an excellent succession crop as it may be planted any time from the first of July up to the middle of August, and so may be grown on land which has already produced a crop of peas, or early po-

In my estimation the early celery brought from Florida and California is decidedly lacking in crispness and flavor, and is not at all comparable with the stalks which have felt the crispening effect of our cool fall and win-Such home-grown celery may not be as perfectly blanched as the commercial article, nor indeed as well grown, but it is

unapproached in flavor.

Celery likes a cool, moist soil; it will not do well in heavy soils which become sodden. On heavy soils drainage must be provided to carry away surplus moisture from heavy rains; or, if the moisture is supplied by irriga-tion, the soil must be allowed to dry out partially and be well cultivated between the periods of copious waterings. During the hot summer months the young plants do not make very much growth, but if properly set in rich soil (or humus) they will develop an excel-lent root system and will be ready to make a rapid growth as soon as the cool fall weather sets in. In setting out the rows of celery six feet or more will be ample earth available for banking up to the stalks in the fall. 'My own plan is to have the celery rows about eight to nine feet apart and to plant two rows of bush beans, or some other quick-growing crop, between the celery rows, as these will be out

of the way before the celery needs banking.

To prepare the row for planting, I run a small one-horse plow both ways in the furrow, to get a broad trench or gutter as deep in the soil (not in the subsoil, however) as possible. Then I put in a 2-inch layer of well-rotted stable manure, poultry droppings or compost —in fact, anything that I have at hand. After putting in the fine manure, I take a hand plow and plow down a little fine earth over the manure, sometimes using the wheel hoe to mix it more thoroughly especially in the case of the commercial fertilizers. This leaves a broad, shallow trench with a bed of fine earth and manure in which to set the plants. In small gardens where the horse plow cannot be used the necessary trench should be dug out with a spade making it a foot wide and a foot

deep.

If you have not grown the plants yourself and do not have them already on hand, they may be purchased from the seedsmen or from the local florist.

Pot-grown plants are the best because it is not necessary to wait for a rain when the trenches are ready for the plants, as they can be heavily watered and set in the row at any time, but unfortunately they can seldom be bought. The young celery plants are usually grown in flats or seedbeds. When buying get a whole flat, if possible, and do not remove the plants from it until you are ready to set them in the ground, because then the plants get little or no check.

When they have been raised in a seedbed or in flats and have to be transplanted in the ordinary way, wait until late in the afternoon or for a dull day to set them in the rows. Before lifting water the bed thoroughly and dig well under the plants so as to get as many roots as possible. If they have a large single root, cut off the bottom end and shear off a portion of the tops or leaves, then with a point-ed stick or trowel set carefully in a straight row eight inches apart, pressing the soil firmly about the roots and when finished give the plants a good watering.
As soon as the plants have recovered from

the transplanting and started to make root again, begin cultivation, and for this I use a small garden rake, lightly stirring the surface soil about the plants every few days. This prevents weeds from starting and keeps the soil from becoming crusted or hard after waterings, and induces a rapid growth, which prevents the plants from starting prematurely to seed as sometimes occurs when the growth in any way becomes stunted or checked.

### Blanching the Stalks

I have tried many of the so-called easy ways to blanch the crop, but have settled down to the old way of banking up the stalks with soil, as it gives the most satisfactory results, and, to my thinking, the best flavor.

When the plants have made stalks eight inches or more in height (or length), it is time to begin the banking. The growth at this early stage is apt to be somewhat spreading in character. Run a hand plow two or three inches on both sides of the rows, then get down on your knees, astride the rows and gather together in one hand the stalks of the first plant, pull off the smaller ones on the outside, also any broken or diseased stalks and hold the plant closely together in an upright With the other hand draw up the loose earth from the sides and pack it gently around the stalks to hold them closely together in a stiff, erect position. Then advance slightly along the row and treat the next plant in the same way.

In about a week or ten days they will be ready for the next step. Run the cultivator or wheel-hoe along the row several times as closely as possible without disturbing the first banking, until there is a good supply of fine, loose soil, which can be thrown toward the row with the plow. As the plants are held erect by the first banking, the loose earth can be drawn up around the stalks with a hoe until only the leaves show above the earth. This banking must be repeated at intervals as the

MARYESTING "WEALTHY "APPLES ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

plants increase in height, and only when the earth is dry enough to crumble easily under the hand or rake, for if wet, sticky soil is used for earthing, it will discolor or rot the stalks.

When banking the celery, it is important to see that the stalks in each bunch are gath-ered closely together and that the loose earth oes not fall in between the stalks, and consequently some little hand work is required in gathering the stalks together before drawing e earth to them; but if the banking is done at frequent intervals as the plants increase in growth, they may be reduced to a minimum after the first "handling."

In October, when the plants have reached their full height, it is time for the final bank-ing, and for this it is best to have a man or by stand astride the row, holding in his hands two plants closely at the tops while you shovel up the loose earth, leaving only the tops of the leaves exposed. The operation is most quickly performed by three workers, one to gather and hold them, moving backward along the row, and one on each side of the row to shovel up the loose earth and pack it in place with the back of the shovel. The banking must be made as high as the stalks and from four to six inches wide at the top on each side of the row, so as to retain its place during heavy rains and to protect the stalks from the first hard frosts.

## Insects and Diseases

The only insect enemy of celery is a very large green worm with gold or white spots on his back, which feeds on the young stalks and leaves. These are few in number and can easily be dislodged with a small stick and crushed with the foot. Do not handle these worms, as they have the reputation, possibly undeserved, of being poisonous to handle, but at any rate they do emit a very offensive

The chief difficulty to contend with is the so-called blight, which attacks the foliage when cool showers are succeeded by hot sunshine. Spraying frequently with a weak solution of Bordeaux mixture is a preventive, but in my own work I encourage the plants to make as strong a growth as possible, put off earthing up, or banking, until young healthy growth starts vigorously in the fall and pull off the affected leaves and stalks. Some years ago when the celery blight was exceptionally bad, I had under observation a European varitety called the Arrezio, which seemed to be practically blight-poof, a quick grower and of good quality for an early variety, but have not since seen or heard anything of it. The blight is most prevalent on, and does the most damage to, the early, self-blanching sorts.

Another drawback in growing celery is the trouble commonly known as hollow stalks. From long observation I think this is due to a checked or slow growth during the hot summer months, for if you take up a large plant of celery late in the fall and cut through the stalks just above the roots, it frequently hap-pens that while the outer stalks are hollow and thin-walled, the centre stalks, which have grown more quickly during cool weather, are crisp and solid. My own idea is that the stalks which grow during the summer have a comparatively small amount of tissue, and when growth starts more rapidly in the fall, the cells are partly matured and cannot respond to the increased growth, and the outer walls of the stalk pull apart and leave a dry, hollow censtair pull apart and leave a dry, notion certer space. To avoid this, get a well selected strain of seed when starting the plants and keep them growing as rapidly as possible from seed to finish. Not long ago I had an opportunity to examine the growth of wild celery along the banks of a running stream and found that the stalks of plants on the banks of the stream where the soil was constantly moist, were uniformly solid; whereas those growing higher up on the bank, where the soil was drier, were hollow.

## Keeping the Celery for Winter

No attempt should be made to store the early varieties of celery such as White Plume and Golden Self-Balancing; use these directly from the row where they are grown.

Where a good supply of litter can be had, it is an excellent plan to winter all the celery in the rows where it is grown, making broad banks of earth at the sides of the rows and covering these deeply with straw or leaves from the woods when the ground freezes; and later covering the litter with corn-fodder or evergreen branches. If this is not practicable, select a well-drained lot and dig out a trench one foot deep and one foot wide. Dig the plants carefully with the roots attached and set them closely together in the trench, packing fine soil about the roots; then bank up so as to shed the rains. Cover the trench with wide boards, nailed together to form a A-shaped roof, this in turn is covered with straw or

When the weather becomes settled and cold, add still further protection in the form of

straw, litter or corn-fodder, which will prevent the celery from becoming frozen and the litter can be easily removed when you want to get at the celery. Where there is a hotbed out of use in the garden this can be dug out and filled with closely packed celery as in the trench method, to be covered with the glass sash. This permits giving the celery air when the weather is warm, but there must be an ample supply of litter to bank around and cover the box or bed during very cold weather. Do not leave the storing too late in the season for if the tops are badly frozen and lie down on the banks of earth used for blanching, they will not recover, and half the attractiveness in qualities are lost.

Another point to be kept in mind is that the blanching of the stalks should be nearly completed before it is stored, as the stalks only whiten while they are growing, and if put away when of a deep green tint only the young stalks in the centre of the plant will be blanched when you come to take them out.

Celery may also be planted or stored in much the same manner in a cool cellar, using wide boards to make a box-like enclosure which will hold the stalks erect and keep the light from them, but in cellar storage never allow the roots to become dry and the stalks wilted and tough. Water may be supplied by putting a short piece of hose down between the stalks so that the water will reach the roots only and not wet the stalks. A large funnel in the upper end of the hose adds to the effectiveness of this simple apparatus.

### Growing Celery From Seed

The seed germinates rather slowly and in the open ground must be sown early in the spring (about April 1st) while the soil is still cool and moist; if the weather should be warm and the soil dry, the seedbed must be covered with a light mulch of straw or with mats and papers until the young plants appear. Straw makes the best mulch, as it lets the air through to the soil. When mats or papers are used, they should be taken off in the evening and replaced in the morning. The light rich soil of a hotbed or coldframe

which has been used for starting early garden plants makes an excellent seedbed for starting celery plants. Sow the seed thinly in rows four to six inches apart so that it may be worked or stirred at frequent intervals, and covered with one-quarter of an inch of fine light soil. Where 'only a limited number of plants are required, it is best to transplant

them to another bed as soon as they are large enough to handle, setting the plants two inches apart each way. This transplanting gives a dense mat of small fibrous roots and a short, stocky growth of leaves which will make the most satisfactory growth when planted in the garden or field. Commercial plants are grown without transplanting, the seedlings being thinned out to stand half an inch apart in the row, and occasionally the tops sheared to induce a stocky growth, but these plants have a large, straight tap-root and very few of the small fibrous roots, and will not give as good results when set in the row as those which have an abundance of fibrous roots which have developed by transplanting the small seedlings.

My own method is to sow the seed in shallow boxes or flats in a cool greenhouse, and as soon as the seedlings are large enough, put them singly in 2-inch pots. This permits of frequent waterings and gives thorough drain-age, so that by July I have good plants with balls of fine roots which can be heavily watered and set in the row at any time, irrespective of rains or other conditions. Where only a few hundred plants are grown for a home sup-ply, I think a trial of this plan of potting the young plants will be found most satisfactory.

## Horticultural Potpourri

A Chinese Cherry Tree.—Flowering in normal seasons about the end of April, and producing its fine double flowers, which are white, more or less suffused with rose, very freely in large loose heads, this Chinese tree, botani-cally known as Prunus serrulata, comes near to equalling the best varieties of P. pseudo-cerasus in point of merit as a spring-flowering tree. But it is not on this account that we value it so highly; it is rather because at all seasons it is a most striking tree. Its habit is quite unmistakable, as at a few feet from the ground it invariably sends out numerous long, stout horizontal branches, and while it may attain to 10 feet or so in height, it lacks a defined lead. It has been described as resembling in effect a Japanese dwarfed tree on a large scale; it also suggests a little man with limbs several sizes too large in proportion to his body, and, above all, an appearance of unusual strength. Small plants of this are valuable for foreing for the conservatory in spring. It is surprising that another cherry, P. prostrata, a native of the Levant, of low habit, and producing fine rose-colored flowers very freely, is so little grown.

Lilium Giganteum.—Although this titanic hardy Himalayah lily is easy to cultivate, it is so comparatively rare in gardens that its successful flowering is commonly a matter for some little pride. Attaining under favorable conditions to as much as 9 feet to 12 feet in height, the flower spikes are comparable to those of agaves. The dozen or so nodding, fragrant, tubular white flowers, streaked with purple inside, are very handsome, and the heart-shaped, glossy foliage also is attractive. The bulbs, which are composed of a few thick scales, are three or four years old when they flower, after which they die. L. giganteum is best suited by a sheltered position, and, in common with so many other lilies, it is advantageous to plant it among low-growing shrubs which will protect the shoots in spring. It is also well adapted for planting in borders in a cool greenhouse where it will not be dis-L. cordifolium, of which the variety Glehnii is the hardiest form, is closely allied to L. giganteum, but its flower spikes do not exceed 6 feet in height, and only five or six flowers are borne upon them.

The Siberian Crab-Appe.—There is no more beautiful garden tree than the Siberian crab (Pyrus baccata). It is shapely in habit, and every spring its branches are heavily la-den with clusters of white apple-like blos-soms, which are followed by cherry-like fruits of a bright crimson color, and they hang on the trees long after the leaves have fallen. Some people gather the fruits when they are ripe and make a jelly from them. The tree has a wide distribution in a wild state, as it occurs in China, Japan and the Himalayas, as well as in Siberia. It has been cultivated in Europe since 1784, and there are fine examples of it in English gardens, where it is quite at home, even in the coldest parts of the British Isles. There are several varieties of it, some with round, others with ovate fruits, and there are bright red and clear yellow fruited varieties. The tree is closely related to our English crab-apple, the parent of all garden apples; indeed, there are hybrids between the two, one of the best being a cross between the Siberian crab and Cox's Orange Pippin, in which the fruits are as large as pigeons' eggs and of good flavor, quite good enough to be used for dessert. Other kinds of pyrus which deserve recognition as spring flowering park and garden trees are P. coronaria, the American crab-apple, which has large pink and white flowers and green cherry-like fruits; P. floribunda, a Japanese species, which deserves to be as common in our gardens as the laburnum and lilac; P. niedzwitzkiana, an erect grower with large clusters of handsome purplish red flowers and dark crimson fruits; P. schiedeckeri, a very handsome hybrid between the Siberian crab and P. floribunda; and P. spectabilis, a Chinese tree with large pink flowers.

Every morning comes the light, and a fresh chance of doing better. Is it not the sheerest folly and ingratitude to let yesterday spoil the God-given today?

# On Mour with the Editor

The betrothal of the Princess Alexandra

to Manuel, the young King of Poftugal, lends an interest to everything pertaining to the kingdom of which the granddaughter of King Edward will soon become Queen. Portugal is by no means a large country, its area being only 36,046 square miles and its population not much, if any, in excess of 5,000,000, although it yet retains some colonial possessions. There was a time, however, when it stood high among the nations, and enjoyed such prestige, especially upon the sea, that the Pope undertook to give it dominion over one-half the unexplored world. It was a Portuguese who showed Europe the way round the Cape of Good Hope. It was Portugal that led the way in the European ocupation of About A. D. 1550 Portugal ranked as one of the leading nations. Its naval and military strength was great; its commerce was extensive; the enterprise of its people unbounded. So great indeed was the potency of the kingdom that the Jesuit order, then in the very flower of its strength, sought to use it for the furtherance of their pious, if ill-considered plans for upbuilding the power of the Papacy. In 1578 they persuaded the young King, Sebastian, to undertake an expedition to Morocco, for the purpose of overthrowing the power of Mohammedanism in that part of Africa. They doubtless supposed that if this should prove successful, it would clear the way for the complete overthrowing of Islam. The invasion was wholly unprovoked, but its suddenness in no way intimidated Muley Moluch King of Fez, who rallied his forces to meet the enemy. He was one of the most heroic figures in history. At the time of the invasion he was advanced in years and very ill with a malady which he foresaw would prove fatal. He planned his defence upon his bed, though racked with pain and enfeebled by Entrusting his brother with the command of his troops, he reserved to himself the ordering of their movements. He determined to lead Sebastian as far from the coast as possible, and Montaigne tells us that he calculated the days which he had to live, and so conducted his retreat before Sebastian as to lead the latter to a place from which he could not extricate himself and where on his last day of life he might inflict a crushing blow upon the foe. Doubtless if his vitality had been greater, Muley would have avoided a battle and, by feigning retreat, have led the Portuguese on until, their retreat being interthey would have to choose between perishing by starvation and an ignominious surrender; but he was resolved to trust to no other brain than his own the plans of ridding his country of the invader. He so disposed his forces that they surrounded those of Sebastian, upon which they exerted a steady pressure from all sides. The slaughter was pressure from all sides. Montaigne tells that the fight was very sharp, owing to the valor of the young Portuguese King; but the latter had been completely outwitted by his adversary. had no room to manoeuvre his men, and they could not retreat, because every passageway was closed against them. "They were slain was closed against them. heaps upon heaps upon each other, leaving the conquerer a very bloody and entire vic-tory." Sebastian fell; but his adversary did not survive him. Following is Montaigne's acount of the dramatic close of Muley's life: "Dying, he caused himself to be carried and hurried from place to place, where most need was; and, passing through the files, encouraged the captains and soldiers one after another; but, a corner of his battle being broken, he was not to be withheld from mounting on horseback, sword in hand; he did his utmost to break from those around him and rush into the middle of the fight, they, all the while, withholding him, some by the bridle, some by his ropes and some by his stirrups. totally overwhelmed the little life he had left; they again laid him on his bed. Coming to himself again and starting out of his swoon, all other faculties failing to give his robes and some of his stirrups. The last his robes and some of his stirrups. death (the most necessary command that he had then to give, that his soldiers might not be discouraged by the news) he expired with his finger on his lips, the ordinary sign of silence."

The manner of Sebastian's death does not appear to have been told. Indeed, his soldiers in Africa and his people at home refused to believe that he was really dead. His uncle. Enrique, assumed the crown, and upon his death numerous claimants to the throne presented themselves, but the people refused to acknowledge any of them, as they cherished the hope that Sebastian would return to reassume the sceptre. Philip II., of Spain, took advantage of these disorders to annex the country to his own dominions. This was disastrous to Portugal for it involved that country in the wars brought about by the ambition of the conqueror and brought it to the verge of absolute ruin. After one hundred and sixty years of this unhappy union Portugal regained its independence, and the Braganza family were declared to constitute the royal house, from which King Manuel is descended. The Braganzas are a branch of the family to which the famous dukes of Burgundy belonged.

The death of Sebastian has never really been admitted by the common people of Portugal, and there is a sect konwn as the Sebastianistas, who believe that he will return and re-establish his rule. It is said that this belief is especially prominent in Brazil where very many people look forward with confidence to a second coming of Sebastian, when the country will enjoy perfect happiness and prosperity.

The place of the battle of Alcazar in history

of a dual character. It settled until this day the supremacy of the Moslem in Morocco; it led to the reduction of Portugal from the position of a world-power to a nation of hardly the second rank. It was a notable battle because of the splendid generalship displayed by Muley, because of the valor of Sebastian and his troops, and because the two opposing kings died upon the same field and almost at the same time. It has been described as a glorious victory for the Moslems and a glorious defeat for the Portuguese.

### A CRISIS AND HOW TO MEET IT.

Recently at a session of the Canterbury Diocesan Conference the question of union be-tween the Established Church and the Nonconformists was considered. No definite result was reached, although the conference seemed to accept the views of the Archbishop. who deprecated any official action-because he thought it would be premature and calculated to defeat its own purpose. He thought that feelings of friendliness ought to be encouraged and that out of them might arise a workable plan of union. He said that the trouble on both sides was ignorance and "considering the strength and force of conformists in the religious life of England, it is not very creditable that churchmen should be ignorant of the doctrinal basis on which that force rested." The Dean of Canterbury, who preceded the Archbishop, was inclined to lay great stress upon the fact that Non-conformists are "schismatics," and he said he was not prepared to admit that they had any right to occupy their present position towards the estab-Some years ago a prominent Methodist minister addressed a meeting in that Speaking of the matter afterwards he said that all he did was to lay stress upon the value of a Christian life and the necessity of enlisting all organizations in working for the betterment of the community. When he had concluded, a lady in the audience who was a member of the Anglican Church and very prominent in good works, said she was glad he had spoken; for, she added, "I had no idea that Methodists believed such things." It seems a very unfortunate thing that, at a time when forces that "make for righteousness," co-operative action should be paratyzed by the ignorance, of which the Archbishop spoke, and by such trumpery objections as that raised by the Dean. A good many years ago certain people withdrew from the Church of England or were forced out of it. Generations of Nonconformists have been born, lived and died, and yet a prominent clergyman of the Established Church declines to consider reunion unless those outside of that communion admit that they are "schismatics," whatever may be implied by that formidable term. Surely this is the very acme of absurdity. But of greater importance is the statement

of the Archbishop that there is great ignorance

on both sides as to the basis upon which the

establishment and non-conformity rest. Is it to say too much to assert that one of the causes why Christianity has fallen so far short of its mission, is that ministers think too much of their churches and too little of humanity? The Dean of Canterbury wants an admission that Nonconformity is a schism before he will dis-There are scores of Nonconformists whose devotion seems to be first of all to the particular organization to which they be-There does not appear to be that degree of attention to the moral needs of society which conditions call for. This is doubtless largely due to the ignorance of which the Archbishop spoke. We have an idea that if a number of representative men from all the religious organizations could be got together, and would honestly sit down to state what they regarded as essential to the existence of an active and virile Christianity, it would be found in the end that they were in accord in everything except certain matters which are as much man-made as the black frock coat of the Methodist or the white surplices of the Anglican. It is these man-made differences that have split the Christian Church asunder and lessened its usefulness to such a degree that even now a cry is going up as to what we shall do to be saved. Lack of union has weakened the Christian bodies in the very places where it ought to be strongest. A Victoria man, speaking of a Chinese mandarin, with whom he had been very friendly, said: "He was a fine fellow in every respect, with no more religion than the average man of the Those persons, who have professed to receive a divine call to preach the Gospel, would do well to let this expression penetrate their inner consciousness. In the opinion of this travelled gentleman the average man of the world in Christian countries has no more religion than a cultivated Chinese, who certainly, whatever he may or may not believe in, does not believe in Christianity. There is a drifting away from the church, using the expression in its broadest sense, of the elements which form the extremes of the social scale. To persons in fashionable life Christianity has ceased to have little real meaning, and it is failing almost utterly to attract the submerged classes. It yet maintains its hold on the laborer, the artizan, the commercial and professional classes, but even there its hold is being loosened. And while this state of things is in exist-ence, ignorance of each other or puerile insistency upon things that are immaterial are keeping the several branches of the Christian

and co-operation which alone can accomplish the great work of evangelizing the world. During the last year countless newspaper and magazine articles have been written to demonstrate that Christianity is a failure. Very few of them are what could properly be described as skeptical, for they neither affirm nor deny any proposition of the Christian faith. They are all inspired by the desire to discover, if possible, some remedy for the perilous conditions towards which the older Christian nations appear to be drifting. No thoughtful man can view the outlook with complacency. Confidence in the future of humanity may lead him to feel satisfied that some time and somehow the threatening problems will be solved satisfactorily; but he cannot close his eyes to the peril of the immediate future. God has no recognized place in the lives of millions upon millions of people, who go down in the census returns as Christian. This does not mean that such persons are wicked, that they do not do their duty to their neighbor from day to day with commendable diligence. It simply means that they are ignoring—not rejecting—what Spencer called "the hypothesis of God." The church is not keeping pace with the developments of the civilization that has been developed under its influence. One cleric finds himself unable to unite with another branch of Christians unless they will admit that their ancestors a century or more ago were guilty of a schism. Another earnest Christian worker confesses surprise that a branch of the church to which she does not belong, is really Christian, and the highest dignitary of the Established Church regrets the ignorance of the doctrinal basis of one of the more potent Christian agencies in all the world, prevailing among clergymen who ought to be working in

sympathy with them.
Surely it is time to bring about a change. Surely it is time that all agencies for the betterment of humanity were brought into harmony. The so-called Christian world is on the eve of a collision with the non-Christian world. The reference is not to an armed collision for that would only be temporary, but one between the forces underlying Christianity and those which have produced the systems of India and the Orient. Those who value Christianity should lose no time in

Appropos to what has been said above, the following may be quoted from an article by Stannard Baker in the American Magazine. Referring to the churches of New York City, he says:

"The churches have not waked up. They are dallying with symptoms; offering classes and gymnasiums to people who are underfed and underpaid, who live in miserable and unsanitary homes! They wonder why revivals of the sort of religion they preach do not attract the multitudes. They devote tremendous energy in attempting to suppress vaudeville shows while hundreds of thousands of women und children in New York are being degraded body and soul by senseless exploitation-too much work, too small wages, poor homes, no amusement. They help the poor child and give no thought to the causes which have made him poor. They have no vision of social justice; they have no message for the common people. Until the Protestant churches have that vision which inspires men to a new sense of the brotherhood of humanity they will never 'get back to the people.' They will never reach the poor or the foreigner, or the Jew, or the negro."

### GREAT INVENTIONS

Most people, if asked who invented the steam-engine, would answer, James Watt. Years ago a favorite picture in children's books was one of a chubby little lad seated in a chimney corner, with his chin resting on his hand, and gazing at a teakettle which was boiling on the hob with steam raising the cover, and this the text used to say was the birth of the steam engine. But although it was James Watt who showed the way for the economical and most efficient way of using steam to produce power, he was not the first by any means to devise a plan of employing it. Indeed, it was when he was repairing a steam engine that his great improvement suggested itself. We have no means of telling when the mechanical application of steam originated. Possibly its use may have been very ancient and have been forgotten. It seems difficult to suppose that the men, who accomplished such great things in prehistoric times would not have thought to employ steam for some practical purpose. Hero of Alexandria, writing about 150 B.C., describes a steam engine, in which the vapor was used to drive a small turbine by its direct projection upon it. He also describes an ingenious arrangement whereby steam was used to open and close the doors of a certain temple. It was a very simple affair, but its principle was the same as that underlying all steam engines, namely that when water is heated it is converted into steam, which occupies a far greater space than did the water itself and that as the steam coo's it is condensed. That is all there is involved in principle in a steam engine. Everything that has been accomplished since the days of Hero are simply devices for employing to the best advantage this fundamental fact. The door-opening device was used for various purposes, although chiefly as a toy for adults and no improvement was made upon it until A.D. 1601, when Giovanni Battista della Porta added a little to its efficiency. Four-teen years later a device was invented for lift-

used with della Porta's improvement. The Marquis of Worcester suggested some further improvements and made a working engine, and one of about 2-horsepower was built, but it was not a commercial success. In 1698 Thomas Savery designed a pumping éngine and received a patent for it. This machine did not drive machinery, but depended for its efficiency in pumping upon the vacuum caused by the condensation of the steam. In 1678 Jean Hautefeuille invented an engine in which a piston was raised by an explosion of gunpowder and fell again by its own weight, and in 1690 Denis Papin applied the use of steam to raising a piston. In 1705 Newcomen made an engine which worked a piston, which very shortly after came into pretty general use for pumping out mines. A lad named Potter, whose duty it was to turn on and off a stopcock, being both lazy and ingenious, devised an arrangement whereby by means of a string the engine itself turned the cock, and thus comen's engine with this device improved went into common use in collieries.

In 1763 James Watt was engaged to repair model of one of Newcomen's engines, and he was impressed with the loss of and power by the condensation of the steam in the same vessel in which it was developed, and he planned an arrangement whereby the steam was generated in a boiler and condensed in a cylinder. He also provided a means of the boiler constantly hot. Substantially Watt's great invention was the con-densing cylinder. Watt made further improvements and took out many patents. other things he invented a steam locomotive for ordinary roads. He was thus the pioneer of the automobile, although he did nothing fined his attention chiefly to the making of pumping engines, in which field he, with his partner Boulton, held the field for many years.

About the close of the eighteenth century there was a good deal of experimenting in the application of the steam engine to purposes water transportation, but the first practical steamboat was built by William Symmington in 1802, a tug called the "Charlotte Dundas." It was used on the Forth and Clyde canal but was abandoned, because the waves created by it injured the sides of the canal. In 1807 Robert Fulton, who had been unsuccessful in his experiments on the Seine, made a practi-cal steamboat on the Hudson. He used a Boulton & Watt's engine. In 1812 the Comet, passenger steamer, went into service on the

The application of the steam engine to land transportation followed very shortly after the demonstration that it could be used successfully in boats, but all efforts were failures until George Stephenson built the Rocket in 1825 and showed its usefulness upon the road from Stockton to Darlington. Railways preceded the locomotive. Indeed, the Stockton-Darlington road was intended to be operated with horses, although its far-seeing builders took authority from Parliament to use other means. Steam had before this time been used to transport cars in collieries. The Rocket made 15 miles an hour on its first trial trip. So satisfactory was it thought to be that a passenger coach was built to carry six people inside and fifteen or twenty outside.

From these small beginnings in railway and steamboat transportation has grown all the wonderful development, which plays such an exceedingly important part in our Twentieth Century civilization. Here let a point be noted. Two thousand years ago, at least, the people of Europe knew that steam could be utilized as a motive power, but of its possibilities no one seems to have dreamed. that period in the history of the world was not unproductive of work is testifying to the mental and physical powers of men. and great were the triumphs achieved over Many and brilliant were the triumphs of intellectual genius. But the inventive faculty seems to have been in abeyance. The new appliances introduced into Europe after the Middle Ages came mostly from India and China. Among these may be mentioned three that have already been spoken of in this series, gunpowder, the mariner's compass and printing. Probably also a fourth may be included in this class, namely the manufacture of paper. This remarkable departure in human activity followed upon the cotablishment of religious and collision like. establishment of religious and political liber-

## The Birth of the Nations XXVIII.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

The Irish—II.

During the seventh century the coasts of Britain, France and Spain were harried by the depredations of the Norsemen, the inhabitants of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. This heroic race of men compels our admiration in spite of the fact that the large majority of them were pirates pure and simple, and worked great havoc in whatever countries they gained a footbold. But they were so fearless, so strong, so impossible of subjugation, that the tales in which they figured make thrilling reading indeed; and it is a matter of pride with most of us to know that in our own veins runs a little of that blood which long ago belonged to the northern Vikings, who lived their lives

bravely and purely according to their ideas of right, knew how to die nobly, even gloriously. Their own country for the most part was frozen and barren, and, as population increased, the Norsemen began to look about them for new lands to colonize. Ireland was chosen "for its charming situation and mild climate, and its great fertility and beauty; Ireland is the best wrote the Danes, "with which we are acquainted, although no vines grow there."

So down from the North Sea they came in their boats of walrus hide, skilfully navigating these frail barks through the stormiest They anchored in the bays, and, to make their position secure, before venturing to make war they fortified some small island or recipitous rock near the sea which they made their headquarters during their stay.

We are told that the great defect in the Irish political system was its want of centralization. While the Ard Righ was the supreme monarch, the office was purely nominal as far as the greater part of the country was concerned. Very often the provincial kings were at war with him and at the time of the first invasions of the Norsemen, Ireland was disturbed by wars between rival factions. The Hebrides had just been taken possession of by the invaders when they turned their attention to the Irish coasts. They came at first only in comparatively small numbers. It is to inferred that the very name of the Norsemen was enough to excite the most unreasoning fear for the moment they landed in most countries and began their attack people fled before them, offering little or no resistance. plundered; the churches robbed of their wealth; monasteries destroyed and schools burnt, and many people put to death. Ireland, which had not experienced any trouble from them as had Germany, Belgium and France, showed a disposition at first to repel the invaders. The chieftains called their clansmen to rally round them; the bards sang warsongs to instil within the men's breast the spirit of battle; harpists played their most stirring melodies, and in many cases the people responded and fought against the enemy so fiercely that they were driven back to the sea and compelled to take refuge in their boats or behind their fortifications. So long as no large fleets came, the Irish were comparatively able to keep away the marauders. But new expeditions kept continually arriving and by and by the Norsemen concentrated their forces and sent a large number of ships and men to plunder the island. Thorgyl was the leader of the new expedition, which landed on the northeast coast and was immediately joined by all the Scandinavians already established in the country.

With shouts and song the great army of Norsemen advanced towards the south. Everywhere the terrified people fled before them. When Armagh was reached its cathedral and monasteries were plundered, and when Foraanan, the primate, fled, the "pagan sea king, entering the cathedral, seated himself upon the primatial throne and had himself proclaimed archbishop. He had shortly before devastated Clommacnoise and made his wife supreme head of that great ecclesiastical centre, celebrated for its many convents of holy women."

Thorgyl, in order to subdue the nation, saw that he must have military stations, and as it was impossible to build on land he set them in the interior lakes, dividing some of his men among them. As Ireland up to that time had possessed no cities worthy of the name he employed his troops in the south in building or in enlarging what few were already established. While they ceased all warfare and all work of destruction, the Irish chronicles tell us that they thrust many indignities upon the people. They would not allow the Irish lords and ladies to be accorded the honors to which their rank entitled them, and even restricted them in the matter of their apparel, not permitting them to wear jewels, silks and laces, such as they wore themselves, and imposing upon them in a thousand unpleasant ways, so that the whole of Ireland was at length aroused to a feeling of deep indignation. Kearing wrote: "When the nobles of Ireland saw that Thorgyl had brought confusion upon their country, and that he was assuming complete authority over themselves, and reducing them to thraldom and vassalage, they became inspired with a fortitude of mind and a loftiness of spirit, and a hardihood and firmness of purpose, that urged them to work in right earnest, and to toil zealously in battle against him and his murdering hordes."

United the Irish people proved no mean

foe; they won many successes and finally took Thorgyl prisoner and put him to death by drowning. They then attacked the Northmen in their towns and massacred many within the walls. After winning many battles they drove the enemy almost entirely from the country, so that only a few strongholds like Dublin remained in their hands.

But the Norsemen were not conquered and returned again and again though they acted with more prudence having been taught the force of Irish arms when the national spirit was aroused. The following extract will describe their second invasion:

"The plan adopted by them was to equip three captains, sprung from the noblest blood n Norway, and to send them with a fleet to Ireland, for the object of obtaining some station for purposes of trade. And with them they accordingly embarked many tempting wares, and many valuable jewels-with the design of presenting them to the men of Ireland, in the hope of thus securing their friendship,

(Continued on Page Nine)

# MLilerature Mujer Ant

### ETYMOLOGY AND THE CHANGING VALUES OF ENGLISH SPEECH.

Etymology is one of the most fascinating of all sciences. It is one with which everyone, who loves his mother-tongue, ought to be conversant. In fact it is the essential study for a good writer, otherwise he cannot hope to understand the different gradations of meaning in words, the fine subtleties of speech, the niceties of expression necessary to one who wishes to produce a perfect result in a literary composition. Without a knowledge of etymology one's work to a certain extent must be crude. For instance there is always a certain word which exactly fills a certain meaning. There may be several other words nearly synonymous, but not quite suiting the sense. If one understands something of the history of the word, its birth and its life they know exactly whether it is the one they want or not. And usually no other but the right word will apply and make the meaning clear. Etymology is not the study of the derivation of words alone. It means far more than this. It means the study of the history of countries, of great nations, and their rise and fall, of all the different races of people and their marches of progress, of the manners and customs of different epochs, of old and effete civilizations and the effect of one nation upon another. It means as well the study of one's own times. In fact to have a thorough knowledge of etymology is to have a complete education.

Mr. Bell in his delightful book "The Changing Values of English Speech," awakens the mind to its own shameful inefficiency in the study of this beautiful science, and makes the old and young alike feel that if they have neglected this fascinating subject in the past they should at once bestir themselves to mend matters, and enrich themselves intellectually from the inexhaustible stores of information which close observation of our language will at once open to us. His book is not written alone for the literati. The facts, which it contains, are just as necessary, in fact more necessary, for the rank and file of humanity to acquaint themselves with, for after all these are the real corrupters, beautifiers or preservers of any language. The following are a few extracts from it:

We hope that all linguistic change will purify itself on the lips of the world. It is certain that language sweet and pure as a woodland spring, should be a blessed inheritance to the children of men, even as light, air and soil. In a sense language is an inheritance, but only in a sense. For as light, air and soil are denied by barbarous conditions unto thousands upon thousands of human beings, so is wholesome language denied them. The soulful element of their tongue is withheld from them by similar causes which deny them their birthright of air, light and soil. They get just enough of any of these to support life on its lowest planes of thought and being. It should be the bounden duty of the thoughtful person to try to pre-serve the force and beauty of his tongue, serve the force and beauty of his whereby rendering wide service to all."

"Sugestion is a potent element in this world's doings. It is powerful in language as elsewhere-more potent in speech than anywhere, because it has to do so largely with vast numbers. The nature of an individual is rarely revolutionized by essays or mere oral preachments. The coarse man will be known by his adjectives. Impulsiveness and enthusiasm, logically, must deal with superlative de-The real thinker will show consciousness and modesty in his speech. The pure in heart will speak from the fullness thereof, well knowing that baseness lingers on the breath and pollutes the air; that men have damned themselves, even as they have glorified them-

selves, by a single word."
"Our language is virtually a thing of life; it is nourished by the principle it serves; it must flourish or decay, expand or shrink; it must grow clearer and more beautiful, or more complex and vague. Each one of us owes it a precise duty. No one has a right to sin against his mother tongue, and no one should be excused for so doing. Our words of daily se demand and deserve the same hygienic cleanliness that our persons deserve and de-, mand. Beauty demands that they shall not be mutilated, utility demands that they shall not be confused; decency demands that they shall not be degraded; justice assures them consideration. It is as important to conserve the integrity and morality of words, as of peoples; indeed the morality in one case may largely depend upon that of the other. Clean speech is as wholesome as fine linen. Careful speech is a form of real etiquette. Beautiful words are better than royal purples."

Mr. Bell writes very emphatically on the use of intensives, which are the words employed to lend force or power to a remark or argument. He defends the use of strong language upon certain occasions, and says: "Language than the strong language upon the strong la is for the virile quite as much as it is for the moral and intellectual eunuchs. Pious knaves or weaklings, if unable to withstand the sabrestrokes of speech, must step aside or fall. Language, first of all, should serve the strong, the robust in character and the vigorous of soul. To do this it must be rich. If it fails to express deep feeling, it is poor. Intensives belong to the class of sturdy words. They batter heads better than clubs. They are more explosive than powder... Even protanity, so-called, is not only useful at times, but highly moral as well. It may be invigorating and wholesome. It may be definite, and it often clears the atmosphere. Curses have thundered down the ages. They are on occasion as elo-

ent as prayer-and just about as helpful. Profanity, quite as much as a sermon, may

stand for righteousness.

While we think Mr. Bell goes rather to the extreme in writing of this particular phase of his subject, the incidents he quotes to bear out his arguments are interesting. For instance he tells us that when Abraham Lincoln was a young man he visited a slave market in New Orleans. A young colored girl was on the block. Lincoln heard the brutal words of the auctioneer-the savage remarks of the bidders. The scene filled his soul with indignation and horror. Turning to his companions, he said: "Boys, if I ever get a chance to hit slavery, by God, I'll hit it hard." "If Lincoln's use of emphasis in this case was profane" he goes on to tell us, "then love, the holiest word of all our speech is wicked. For comparison, let us substitute for Lincoln's righteous words, the weak and wretched words 'Boys, if ever I should have the chance to smite slavery, I shall do so with great force.' Very gentleman-

"When Farragut was told of the torpedoes in the way of his ships, if he said 'Never mind the torpedoes, go ahead,' that would have been great. What he did say was "Damn the torpedoes, go ahead,' and that was brave, sub-lime."

Mr. Bell's book might be quoted from ad

lib. for there is not a chapter without interest. It is published by Hinks, Noble & Eldridge, 31-33-35 West 15th street, New York City.

### THE QUESTION OF AMUSEMENT.

There seems to be two distinct classes of people in the world, those who take their pleasures lightly and thoughtlessly, who do not care to have their amusement of a nature to require any effort of mind to appreciate it, who like humor so very broad as to be quite elephantine and grotesque, and who, if they desire sentiment, prefer it in a melodramatic form with some such air as the Flower song from Faust played very pianissimo as an accompaniment. The second type of people have a distinctly different taste. What appeals to the so-called musical mind of the former class holds little or no harmony for them. Very often both words and music jar upon their sensibilities to the extent of causing real suffering. Farcical humor to them possesses not the smallest merit of wit, and melodrama is almost repulsive. If you were to place a member from each of the two ranks in an art museum or a picture gallery, you would find the one lost in admiration before some brilliantly toned painting of enormous dimensions, probthe subject of which was very apparent, requiring no effort of thought to grasp its significance. An allegorical picture might attract the other perhaps, or some real work of genuine merit, which in proportion as it required the labor of soul and brain and hands execute it, would excite the intelligence and the understanding of the onlooker. will say the above is merely descriptive of the difference between the educated and the uneducated, the vulgar and the refined, or between those who have had the advantage of cultivation of appreciation in the arts through long association with masterpieces, and the totally inexperienced. But that would not be classifying the difference quite fairly. There are many people, no matter how great nor how many their advantages, prefer not to exercise their minds by the study of a work of any depth of character. There are many others, who have no privilege whatever of seeing the best in art or hearing the best in music, who can judge at once between the merits and demerits of a composition. It is a quality that seems born in some people, the power of appreciating what is finest in any artistic production. And just as deeply as this quality is engrained in their nature, just so much pleasure can they realize when they are given an opportunity to exercise that quality. But this ower of understanding what is real art can be cultivated until it becomes second nature. Let us see to what extent we are cultivating it now to the benefit of our own generation

and the generations to come. A decade or so ago a great many things were impossible in the way of amusement that we today have come to accept as matter of course. Ragtime music was unheard ofand it is very probable that if a young man or woman should have come upon the stage attempted to sing "Wind Yourself Around Me, Dearie" he or she would have found themselves performing to empty seats. In those days we did not take our children to afternoon entertainments to hear some raspy-voiced individual inform them "I'd like to do some kisssing and some hugging; I'd like to do some spooning, too, I guess," or to witness some play or skit, in the former of which the cheapness of the production both from a dramatic and literary standpoint would be in no way improving, and the fun of the latter consisting in an exhibition of vulgar clownishness. We should probably have realized that such performances would be quite upsetting to a child's innate sense of refinement, if he had any, or to whatever teaching he had had to promote that sense of refinement. Other times, other manners, and children are allowed many privileges now which a wiser generation denied them.

It would be quite a mistake however to claim that all vaudeville performances are de-grading, for occasionally we meet with real fun and clever acting at the cheap theatres. The moving picture shows are an innovation wholesome and interesting and very often instructive as well. The music is sometimes, though very rarely, good, and if we had in every town one vaudeville exhibition to every entertainment of another and more thought- took opium in all its forms; and as laudanum inspiring type, we hardly need to fear any questionable result from the effect produced. but there is no fairness of division in the number of the two classes of play houses. We do not need to give statistics to prove that fact. It is apparent to us all, whether we live in town, city or metropolis, and it is not too much to say that the fast increasing number of vaudeville entertainments, with their exhibitions of faulty acting, coarse humor and poor music coupled with vulgar verse, is bound to have a very deteriorating effect upon the pub-

At present in the farming country around Victoria it is very difficult indeed to procure competent white labor. In most cases it is an utter impossibility. There are positions to be had, positions which mean good good wages, and we are told that there are idle men about the city looking for work. When asked why such a condition of things existed, the answer was that a large majority of people prefer not to be away from town as they are

out of touch with amusements

Now it is quite imperative that we all have some recreation from labor. Good music, good pictures, good books and good plays fill a real want in every man's life. Fun also is an essential element, and laughter as necessary to happiness as the sunshine. But this is the point it is desired to bring out. The largest class in the two ranks of people spoken of in the beginning of this article are woefully lacking in mental self-sufficiency. They are wholly dependent upon outside sources for those things which satisfy the thirst of the mind. Satisfy is not the word to use in their case. The mind is not satisfied by inanities, frivolities and vulgarities. It is merely drugged.

It is an old saying that a man's intelligence cannot stand still. It either advances or re-Things which do not elevate degrade. A child is easily amused, little things please little minds, but when we are grown men and women our pastimes should not be all frivolous. We have been set a little lower than the angels" and our ripening intellects as we grow older should "crown us with glory and honor. But unless we cultivate the sense of appreciation of real merit and real beauty, and in that cultivation develop our intelligence, and refine our sensibilities, we shall become mere puppets, not relying at all upon our own resources to supply the crying need of the mind for material to grow and expand upon, but with tellects quite dormant and undeveloped, which have been drugged into insensibility and incapable of expansion, and we shall dance or laugh or sing almost unwittingly, quite un-thinkingly, only the glaringly apparent appealing to our dulled perceptions, which as time goes on shall require a coarser amusement to arouse them at all. Every man has within himself the capacity, if he chooses to use it, of getting out of life what is the very best, and if he is satisfied with no less, he may experience the most perfect enjoyment the world has to give, and derive from all things that which is sweetest and purest and most elevating.

## DRUGS AS AN AID TO WORK.

(From the Scrap Book).

Hall Caine, in his lately published reminiscences, has a curious story to tell about Wilkie Collins. Wilkie Collins was one of to tell about the most ingenious inventors of complicated plots that can be named in the history of English literature. Whatever may be said of his skill as a narrator, he certainly planned his novels with consummate art. His plots are absolutely flawless. Each part fits into each other part, and they are all so cleverly dovetailed together as to excite the wonder of the reader, whom they hold in continued excitement and suspense. Only a brain that worked like some delicate and perfect machine could have constructed and wrought out t's art. "The these triumphs of the novelist's art. "The Woman in White," "No Name," "The Moonstone," and "Man and Wife" are simply marvellous in their way.

Nevertheless, Mr. Caine tells of something which occurred in 1888 that arouses our wonder. Caine was visiting Wilkie Collins, and the two were talking over some question in which they were interested, when all of a sudden, Collins opened a closet and ook out a wine-glass and a bottle

"I am going to show you one of the se-crets of my prison-house," he said with a smile, Then he poured out of the bottle a full wine-glass of a dark liquid resembling port

"Do you see that?" he asked. "It's laudanum." And immediately he drank it down at

Hall Caine was astounded and half fright-ened. He asked Collins how long he had been taking laudanum, and Collins said that he had been doing so for more than twenty years. He added that not only did he take a wine-glass ful of the drug once a day, but even several times in each period of twenty-four hours.

It was a dose that would have killed an ordinary man; and, in fact, one of Collins's servants had died some years before by drinking only half a wine-glass full. Collins thought that it steadied the brain. In his case it certainly did not deaden it or dull it, for some of his most complicated novels were thought out and written during the period when the author was given to the use of

He told Hall Caine that Bulwer-Lytton also had done the same thing. As for De Quincey, who wrote such acute and remarkable criticisms on Shakespeare, it is well known that he was a devotee of drugs. He is comparatively mild in its effects, he used to drink it, not from a wine-glass, but from a

Jug.

It is to this practice that we owe his remarkable book, "The Confessions of an Opinary" in whose pages all the radiant um-Eater," in whose pages all the radiant beauties and all the appalling horrors which an opium-cater experiences are told so vividly that the reader cannot forget them.

It is well known, too, that Coleridge found in opium something which enhanced the mystic beauty of his poetry. His famous and unfinished poem, "Kubla Khan," was composed

by him during a dream induced by opium.

Lord Byron only occasionally resorted to He found his inspiration rather, during the last part of his life, in glasses of neat brandy, which lashed his brain into a temporary activity and enabled him to write the concluding part of "Don Juan."

More insidious, however, than opium is the drug known as chloral, which was discovered in 1832, but which was not used as an hypnotic before 1869. Most persons who form the chloral habit do so because of their inability to get natural sleep; for chloral produces no rosy dreams or strange imaginings such as come from opium and narcotics. Nevertheless, it is a very dangerous and deadly drug, because it may be used for a long while before its evil consequences are experienced. Alphonse Daudet was greatly addicted to the ise of chloral; and for the last ten years of his life he got no sleep without it.

Another and very famous user of chloral was the poet and painter. Dante Rossetti.

The writer in the following translation ives us an idea of the effect of the powerful "Hashish" which he says is very commonly used in France by men of intellectual He goes along the street, his chin sunk on his breast, his arms swinging idly. A man of fifty you would say. And yet the most dissolute, degraded, broken, enervated rake of fifty does not walk like that, uncertain, groping, staggering from side to side, and leaning against the walls for their support. In his eyes, wide open and staring— two lustreless yellow agates—there is the dull blankness of one who is old and, sightless.

"These eyes look at the world, but they see nothing. They are like the eyes of the dead. It is the contemplation of dissolution by dissolution itself. The skin, stretched over his vellow face without a quiver of life, reminds one of a corpse long left unburied, or a polished mummy in a mummy-case. One could imagine it turned to stone by some hideous apparition and keeping forever the ghastly immobility of horror. If you question him, he makes no answer. He seems not to understand, yet he hears; for he trembles like an animal that has been awakened by a kick and escapes as fast as he can, to some corner, where he tries to hide, in a blind panic of fear.

"His voice-for he does speak sometimes, not to others, but to himself-is at one moment thin and high, almost inaudible, like the vibration of a tense string under the torture of the bow, and again it is thick and heavy and dead, as if coming from some hoarse depth; but always it is a hoise made by some inanimate thing and not human speech. After each word his mouth refuses to close, and his long, bloodless tongue falls out from between teeth black as those of one who chews betel-nuts, and quivers a littlethe tongue of a dog that pants.

"And he is seen everywhere, at all hours. In the streets noisy with rattling wheels, that graze him, on the avenues crowded with busy people who jostle him, he goes, idly, vaguely borne along by the current. Sad, afraid of his own fear, he is like a dead man come to life who continues in the light of day the slow walk, commenced, in the shadow of his tomb, around his open coffin.

"Well! This man is not fifty years old. He

is barely thirty, and not long ago he was good to look at. Not long ago, generous youth beat in his heart and brought a smile to his lips, a glow to his eyes, and the joy of living When he went out into the streets, all bright with sunshine, he wanted to sing because he was alive. For not only was he young-he was happy, tumultuously happy, with a dream in his soul and love in his heart.

"An artist, he was pursuing, nay, with the confidence of youth, he felt that he was about to obtain, his high ideal. A lover, he knew the supreme happiness of being mated with the woman he adored, of seeing her smile in her sleep with her face against his neck. Moments of pride and rapture! Soon all of fame, now all of love.

"But joy and ambition had keyed his soul too high. Prodigal of himself, ready for any noble daring, loyal as a maiden's vow, brave as a hero's sword, he was youth itself, splendid and triumphant. Then one day—through a perverse curiosity, or to overcome a moment's fatigue—he entered, as Romeo did the apothecary's in Mantua, a detestable shop where they sell the green paste that holds the sentence of death; and he went back often, very often.

"Oh, delicious and deadly drug, whether as a heavy, sticky paste, or lurking, quintescent, under the silver coating of pills, thou art hashish! Yes, thou art adorable; yes, thou givest an exquisite languor or a frenzied joy, the peace of God, the pride of Satan. Yes, through thee one may even forget! Beyond the pettiness of real life, far from rampant stupidity and tiresome duties, through thee a man rises on the wings of deliverance to dream dreams and see visions.

"Thou art the false key to Paradise! If thou dost not create, thou dost transform. Thou lifteth the will; thou makest of one rose a forest of roses; of a hut, a palace, and of a lantern, a blazing sun. The man who belongs to thee, kisses the mouth of Beatrice in the any woman, and finds multiplied a hundredfold and in the meanest surroundings,

the pure ecstacy of a first love.
"Thou sayest: 'Ye shall be as gods,' and

thou dost keep thy promise.
"If a man covets money, he hears crashing about him Niagaras of gold and silver. he longs for the fame of Dante or of Shakespeare, there comes, bursting upon his path, the wild enthusiasm of the crowd. tial glory tempts him, thou soundest in clarion notes and floatest amid victorious ban-

But thou sellest thy madness dear hashish! Thy heaven leads to hell-a very special hell where lurks a unique and dreadful punishment, the most unbearable of all; immense, eternal desolation, infinite disgust.

"If thou deignest, most powerful lord, to quench the light of the eyes, to blot out the smile, to spread over the cheeks the pallor of death, to bow the shoulders, to grip a man and make of him a mere rag fluttering in the wind, thy slaves still thank thee again again in memory of thy ineffable gifts! What is bodily torture to those who have felt through thee, the ecstacies of heaven?

"Also, thou art a subtle tyrant! For when thou hast exhausted, bit by bit, the living forces of heart and spirit, thou breakest the heart, thou killest the spirit. Nothing that can be imagined seems longer worthy of a thought. Of what use is it to live? Is the sky worth so much as a glance? What woman is worth so much as a kiss? A dull, mournful indifference, a passive disgust beyond words. The sense of duty is wiped out forever. One has beneath his feet, as a thing to be trampled on, all feeling of self-respect. The conscience yields at last in the long struggle with indulgence. Exhausted, like the stomach of a drunkard, it no longer feels even remorse, but abandons itself to a hopeless, comfortless ennui as to a fit of vomiting.

"A few days ago, on the avenue, the poor fellow whose history I have been telling was struck by a passer-by whom he had elbowed. He ran away like a child from a blow, turning his head now and then, for fear of being followed. He no longer knows the meaning of the words Art, Fame, Beauty. Is he a man, then? No, only a creature that eats, drinks, sleeps and walks, that keeps on going with no thought or purpose.

"The woman of his choice, the wife so infinitely adored, whose knees he used to kiss as a devotee kisses the altar-even she is to him as though she were not. He no longer sees the light in her eyes, the rose upon her Tired of a companion so morose and spiritless, she has taken herself another. He knows it-he cannot help knowing it-for the other is there at all hours, finding fault with the servants, ordering the dinner, making love before them all.

"But even this does not anger him. It does not so much as surprise him. He accepts the situation as it is. Never a protest, though he sleeps on a sofa and hears the sound of kisses and laughter in the next room. Not only imbecile—he is infamous. longer works, he is poor. The apartment in which he lives, the clothes he wears, the bread he eats, the tobacco he smokes, are all paid for by the other? What of it? He does not care. He is willing, or does not think about it at all. Is he abject? No matter.

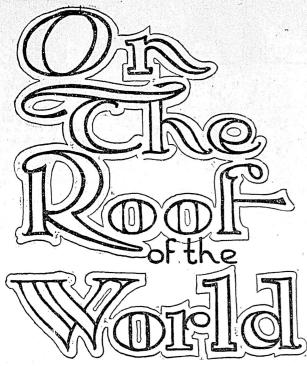
"He buries himself deeper and deeper in hopeless inertia and enervation. And he lived so-not living-until one fine evening he happened to cross a bridge, and, seeing in the blue depths the reflection of the street-lamps and the stars-pale reminders of the first visions of hashish-he let himself fall into the river, without despair, because the chance offered itself, and just as he would have continued his walk. On searching the body, they found in his pocket a bit of green paste ming-led with stale tobacco."

### MUSICAL MATTERS.

Mme. Bloomfield Zeisler, her husband and their three children sailed for Europe last week from Quebec. The summer plans of the famous pianist and her family included a trip to Niagara and through the Thousand Islands which was taken on the way to Care lands, which was taken on the way to Quebec. While abroad the itinerary will take in England, Scotland and Ireland, a major part of the time in England to be spent in London, Berlin and Liverpool. During a tour of the Harz Mountains the party will walk or ride ("as the spirit moves us," to quote Mme. Zeisler), and will stop in the various cities Contrary to the report that she will not

play in America next season, Mme. Zeisler announces that she will open her tour in Chicago in the Auditorium as soloist with the new Philharmonic Orchestra at its inaugural concert. Following this concert she will make an extensive tour of this country.

'Sir," exclaimed the customer who thought he had been overcharged, "have you any sense of honor?" "I'm sorry," said the druggist, from force of habit, "I have not, but I have something just as good,"







ALCUTTA was hot-steaming! The air was a white haze and dust clouds blinded the passers by

On the broad verandah of the Great Eastern hotel, when the sultry afternoon lay heavy as a pall on body and soul, the weary guests reclined on long chairs, the men taking frequent "pegs," the women languidly sipping tea.

Below, in the hot street, which so far as public buildings, shops and cafes, gardens and statues are concerned, might have been in Montreal or Toronto, so ultra-modern as they appear, passed in incessant throng the bare-headed, bare-footed Bengalis—a nervous, voluble and effeminate people—clad in white mus-lin and excitedly gesticulating. We watched vaguely and languidly the incongruous scenes: electric trams whirring past bullock carts of mediaeval form and fashion; English officers most correctly groomed, riding on big walers past sensuous and much-bejeweled nautch girls; civilian officers leaning back in their elegant carriages; hobbling beggars each with staff and bowl; half-naked coolies mending a road; crowds of toy-sellers, sweetmeat vendors, snake-charmers, touts; guides and tourists in white ducks and helmets staring at the eccentric commonplaces of Europe and Asia here placed cheek by jowl, as it were for their special amusement.

The Bengali is the pet aversion of the average Englishman, more especially the Anglo-Indian. He talks too much. He riots in a multiplicity of tedious details. He hates athletics, bodily exertion. He expounds political opinions-the Anglo-Indian most fervently detests politics-and holds and expresses views on the future of India. He is the most un-English person on the face of the earth, and therefore by every true sahib who believes in roast beef and violent exercise, cordially de-

Calcutta is the headquarters of Indian discontent; the Bengali is the most bitter and the most verbose critic of the Government. Just then he was indulging in a Silent Strike and setting an example in tactics by which the discontented French telegraphists profited a few months later. That is, he went through the routine skilfully, and wilfully made many mistakes. Telegrams went to the wrong addresses or didn't go at all. Letters were sent far astray. Business was seriously impeded. It was a trying period.

"They're not men," growled a Post Office official from his deep chair; "the babu makes an admirable clerk, but as a rebel he is an utter failure. He would run from his own shadow. But he is nevertheless dangerous. His seditious schemes may incite the Punjabis to revolt. Recently two Sikh regiments had to be disbanded. We expect another Mutiny; it might break the monotony of things, and that would be something. What do they want? Nobody knows—the Bengalis least of all. England is too generous and too lenient. Great Scott! If an Englishman now looks the wrong way at a babu, much less strikes him, he is brought to court, and it is a fine of a hundred good rupees

The Anglo-Indian waxed wroth at this great injustice. With the finger of scorn he pointed over the way to a big white building.

"That's the Viceroy's kitchen," said he. "From there food is carried to the Residency.
You see that beggar without a rag to his back and ashes and cowdung on his hair, sitting silent at the gates? Well, he would rather starve-rather die a dozen deaths-than touch a bite the Viceroy had so much as looked at. What can you do with people who will not eat with us or drink with us or have anything at all to do with us, except take our money, lose our letters, and talk at and worry us into an early grave!"

To the stranger nothing seemed more nat-ural than a strike from all kinds of toil in this muggy, oppressive climate.

"This is the cold weather," continued the official, lifting a handkerchief to his moist brow. "Wait till the hot season commences! Then you will know the beauty of our India.

The glory of Calcutta had vanished. The season was almost over. Tired of festivities—the endless parties and balls, the polo and the tennis tourneys, the brilliantly spectacular races—important officials both civil and military, worn out with work and amusements, and the fashionable English visitors who flit like butterflies from London's fog and gloom to Calcutta during what is termed the cold weather, began talking of the fresh delights of Simla and Darjeeling.

Bengal was a hotbed of sedition. Everybody looked discontented, as if going on strike. Calcutta seemed to have formed a conspiracy of heat and native ill-feeling that made life a heavy burden for the true sahib for whom the universe was created.

It was quite time to go up to Darjeeling!

Train traveling in India is not always delightful. The journey to Darjeeling, the "Queen of the Hill Stations," takes twenty hours. It has none of the vaunted "luxuries of Oriental travel," but luckily it is broken and diversified and, in its utilitarian way, is

In the afternoon, from the Sealdah station, the train leaves Calcutta. There is much bustle on the platform. Native guards and porters get excited and lose their heads. They rush frantically to and fro; bow politely to the wrong persons; wave their arms; shriek directions to subordinates; and hold peculiar and most original views as to what time the train starts.

Passengers grow hot and cross.

(be off) they reiterate at frequent intervals and with increasing irritability to newsboys and fruit and sweatmeat; sellers crowding round the windows. The train at last moves out, and soon is gliding past the Calcutta suburbs. There are graceful clumps of palms; ponds choked with yellow and scarlet leaves; dusty villages with their mud huts, within mud walls, peeping out from under the broad-leafed trees—soon giving place in turn to the open country, the rich rice fields of fertile and exuberant Bengal.

A fat Babu dressed in High Holborn coat and hat, but with bare brown legs showing under his immaculate white muslin skirt, puts on his gold spectacles and solemnly reads the mining and stock exchange reports. Three young Eurasian bloods, Indians in appearance, English in manners, with the weaknesses of both races amalgamated, their hats cocked at the back of narrow, receding foreheads—light cigarettes and chatter loudly as to their drinking exploits. They are blase men of the world, clerks in the dry goods shop, who boast that they are seeing life, and endeavor to fos-ter the impression that they are very gay dogs Their weak, mirthless laughter shocks the old babu. A gallant but very stolid Major, entrenched behind a barricade of luggage, sits scowling in a corner, enraged at having been placed in the same carriage with "natives."

At eight o'clock we come to the Damukden ghat, 116 miles from Calcutta, where a steamer is ready to convey all passengers across the Ganges. Dinner is served on deck. Keen-witted Parsees attend to the catering, as to most of the money-making concerns of India. Once followers of Zoroaster, their worship of fire has long since changed to the worship of gold. A ferry steamer, crowded with Philistine tourists and carrying prosaic mails, seems a desecration of the sacred river, but the kindly night cloaks daring incongruities, until even to the unimpressionable Anglo-Saxon only the mystery and the majesty re-

A train is in waiting at the further shore of the Sava Ghat. "Boys" stagger under heavy boxes, and in reserved compartments spread out the bedding that is an essential of railway travel in India. For night journeying everyone supplies his or her own bedding. The more baggage the greater the sahib, so the Indian concludes.

Carriages are speedily stuffed with rugs and sheets and pillows. Bearers rush to and fro in order that the Major may not be soapless in the morning. The carriage becomes unbearably stuffy. The adipose babu lifts his thin legs, hidden in pajamas, into a top berth, and immediately snores happily. Tommy Atkins is to the fore. The night resounds with his husky voice. His cheerful accordeon breaks forth in the latest hits of the Tivoli. You can tell to a nicety when he left England by the vintage of his song.

Some people manage to sleep; some snore; many growl at them and at the heat, and curse India from Tuticorin even to the Pass; others suffer in silence the long night through.

With worn-out and feverish passengers Siliguri is reached shortly after six in the

MOORLIES

FEMALES DEDICATED

TO GOD MHANDOBA

A BHIL WOMAN AND CHILD

At this little station the Darjeeling-Himalayan railway commences. This line, with a gauge of only two feet, is regarded as one of the greatest engineering feats in the world.

After the close, wearisome night, the morning air fills one with exhilaration. At last we are leaving the Plains! Weary peo-ple regain their spirits, and, taking their seats in the little open cars, talk of the mountains

This journey is entrancing. The great Bengal, the most fertile in India, quiver in the sunlight and stretch, vague as a dream, to the horizon. Within a few miles we pass through part of the Terai, at the foot of the Himalayas, the most famous jungle in India, dense with all the luxuriance of tropic vegetation; violent with the generative life of tropic rains and sun; an impenetrable wilderness of bamboos that grow enormous trunks; great creepers which cling and twine from tree to tree like living things; cane that rises sixty feet, and grass that sends up blades fifteen feet in height; immense tree ferns, jungle grasses and strange flowering plants born of the terrific heat and great humidity; a wild, primeval world through which still roam the tiger and the elephant, the buffalo, the sambur and the rhinoceros, but so swampy, so malaria-infested, that in summer it is deserted even by the wild beasts.

As the train ascends the first slopes, the est replaces the jungle: at thousand feet, oaks, acacias, groves of graceful bamboo, indiarubber, fig and mulberry trees make their appearance; at five thousand feet grow the Himalaya tree ferns, twenty feet high. Only on the hillside may be seen the strange union of tropic and temperate flora; the pine embraces the palm, Heine's lovers united; the orchid clings to the oak; the tall bamboo woos the dark-veined ivy.

"From five thousand to eight thousand feet, oaks and rhododendrons compose the mass of the forest—the latter not shrubs but trees bearing purple flowers. Still higher are seen pines, maples and the splendid deodars. To a height of eight thousand feet—the first range of the Himalayas—the forest follows the mountains to their summits, but in the higher ranges only a few brave trees and sturdy shrubs struggle to over 15,000 feet. Soon after all this vegetable life ceases, and nothing is left to the mighty mountains save the clouds and the sun and the eternal snows. At Kurseong, where the train stops to take

breath before running into Darjeeling, we seem to stand on the borders of two worlds the Aryan and the Mongol. Ruddy hillfolk appear, yellow-skinned, flat-faced, slant-eyed, a stocky and a happy folk, Mongols who belong to an entirely different order of the human family from the Aryan. At this little station of the Himalayas China has already made manifest its influence, conquering even the barrier of the great mountains. The Indian is slender, effeminate, over-refined, given to meditation and abstruse speculation, subtle-minded but servile; the Mongol of the Hills—the Lepcha or the Ghurkha-is thick-set and robust, unintellectual but independent, a free mountaineer, healthy in body and in mind. The Indian retains but a slight hold on the things of the world; the stronger Mongol exults in the joy of life, breathes the happy content of the good earth, and at all times and in all seasons his big frame shakes with laughter.

Red-checked children in rags sell orchids they have just gathered on the hillsides. Old men and women, wrinkled by the winds and tanned by the sun, offer little knick-knacks and break into peals of laughter at the surprises of the tourist. One notes caste symbols marked on the brows of flat, yellow faces, the Hindu turban worn with the Chinese queue, influences of custom and of costume derived from both

India and China curiously blended.

At Ghoom, where tea plantations spread their low bushes in the clearing of a hillside



ungle, the famous Ghoom dwarf, a serious little man, passes slowly along the platform from carriage to carriage, holding out his cap for backsheesh. He scorns to beg—simply for backsheesh. He scorns to beg—simply holds out his cap, glances without a smile at the coins tossed into it, and passes on. He has taken the place of the late Ghoom witch, an old lady who plied the same trade of begging, and left a fortune for the assistance of less fortunate members of the craft.

An hour's run takes one past tea plantations, by valley and stream, villa and garden, down the slope to Darjeeling, the "Queen of Hill Stations"-the end of every Calcutta resident's heart's desire.

Darjeeling, from a Thibetan word meaning "ice-abounding place," glitters with brilliant sunshine; the air from the snowy mountains is pure champagne. After the heat and discontent of Calcutta, stolid people caper like little children and shout for very joy.

Darjeeling is beautiful. Across the treeclothed valley rises the great snowy range, inaccessible, majestic, peak overtopping sun-crimsoned peak. Twelve peaks can be counted that rise over 20,000 feet and none sink below 15,000 feet. The nearest point with perpetual snow is Nursing, 35 miles distant, and the farthest Dukia, 73 miles away. Below in the valley of the Ranjit, are rich wooded hills, villas and gardens, tea plantations, villages of the hill folk; while straight in front, apparently within hand's reach, although 45 miles away, towering high above the other picturesque peaks of the range, rises in solitary majesty Kangchenjunga, its vast rugged masses clear-cut against the cloudless blue sky, 28,000 feet high—that is 21,000 feet above Darjeeling. Upon it rest continually '11,000 feet of eternal

One delights in everything—every walk, every view, the sunshine and the snow, the picturesque Thibetans, the keen, sparkling mountain air, even the huge logs burning bright in the diningroom fireplace.

Into the bazaar crowd a variety of interesting hill folk, speaking many languages— Lepcha, Bhootea, Nepalese, as well as Hindi and Bengali—buying and selling, carrying enormous loads on their backs, begging from astonished tourists, and laughing at every-

From Nepal, an independent state between Thibet and British territory which contains Mount Everest, come various peoples of Tartar or Chinese origin, the most famous of which are the Ghurkhas. The Ghurkhas are small men, thick-set as bulls, agile as monkeys, far from being handsome or intelligent, but brave and reckless soldiers and hunters. They are still semi-barbaric and live only for fighting and the chase. In peace or war the Ghurkha carries his big, heavy knife, rudely carved on hilt and blade, with which he will attack on hilt and blade, with which he will attack a tiger, kill his enemy, or slice vegetables with equal neatness and despatch. Through the bazaars of Calcutta these little men will swagger, with the borrowed airs of the Scottish Highlander, ready at a glance to attack a score of unwarlike Bengalis. The Ghurkhas are petted by the English, for they despise the Hindus, are incapable of any mental exertion, which in the mind of the sahib suggests nothwhich in the mind of the sahib suggests nothing but sedition, and love fighting for fight-

ing's sake—a careless, happy mountain folk.
From Sikkim come the Lepchas, also short and stocky, with flat Mongolian faces and yellow skins, their hair plaited in the queue, clad in their cotton cloaks striped blue and worked with white and red, loosely thrown round the body so as to leave the arms free, and broadbrimmed straw or bamboo hats. As well as skirt and petticoat, the women wear a sleeveless woolen cloak covered with crosses and fastened with a silver girdle. Unlike the Ghurkhas they are mild and peaceful.

Some hundreds of Thibetans have come to Darjeeling, filling the bazaars with their laughter and their curios.

The erst Forbidden Land, which lies to the north of India, with the Kuen-lun chain on the north and the Himalayas on the south, forms an immense tableland, the very of the world," its mean height above sea-level being approximately three miles. The people are mainly pastoral, ruddy and picturesque mountaineers, with magnificent physique and great, broad forcheads, suggesting much natural intelligence. They have long, sharp noses, Mongol eyes, a tanned yellow skin, and straight black hair twisted into a pigtail. They wear trousers and kilts, loose, heavily-padded jackets with flowing sleeves, open boots and stockings made of one piece of cloth, dark woolen leggings, round cloth hats turned up at the brow, and make a big display of ornaments, big brass beads, curious charms and idols, earrings of turquoise-like copper plates and necklaces of silver or coral or solid gold. They have the manner and carriage of the freedom-loving mountaineer; and, unlike the Indians, they are a people who have learned how to laugh. Laughter seems, indeed, their chief business in life. Men, women and children all have the same exuberant sense of fun. They laugh all day long, with lusty, side-shaking peals; there is no laugh to compare with the Thibetan's. They are an uneducated, childish people, but they possess all the elements of a powerful year relyest charges, mother with a powerful race: robust physique, me strength of character. They are a big people and should stand for big ideas. Pettiness and gloom seem to have no place in these great mountains.

In an eating house, at rude wooden tables, sit a party of the mountaineers devouring a kind of soup and vastly amused at everything. Thibetan girls, ungraceful owing to their thick garments, but glowing with health and strength, smoking big cigars, stand around the doors and laugh at the men.

Outside her little shop an old Nepalese wo-man, red and wrinkled as a winter apple, humming to herself, spins white wool on an old-fashioned wooden spindle. Coolie women, their strength suggesting that of Hercules, carry heavily loaded backets on their backs with heavily loaded baskets on their backs, with straps tied about their foreheads. In this man-ner, says an old resident, one Thibetan woman can carry a piano up a steep hill. The roads are so steep that driving is impossible and coolies, mainly women, take the place of ponies and carry almost as much. Three of these big women, unbent or dispirited by labor, sleep beneath their great baskets. A strapping child carries a smaller child straddled to her back, and at a corner of the bazaar square watches four small boys playing marbles. These children form a strange group; one a Chinese boy, with his comical loose blue trousers; the ste-

A German antiquarian, a student of the Thibetan language, which takes years to master, makes a fine display of curios of the Forbidden Land in his little Darjeeling shop or rather museum. Every article, however crudely made, is stamped with race and character. There is no mistaking any Thibetan

The old German has just prepared a case for the Hamburg Museum. With pride he points out the sacred trumpets and bells; the swinging censors and incensebowls; praying wheels both large and small; beads, neck-laces, car and nose rings of red and blue stones; a Snow Devil dagger, which in the severe Thibetan winter is buried in the snow to frighten away the bad spirit that freezes the earth; devils, male and female, of Heat and Light; skulls and human bones made into curios and treasured as relics; great sacred vessels and vases heavily wrought with de-corative carving, among which one bowl has held the ashes of a Llama; symbolic pictures of Buddhist rewards and punishments; a multitude of Buddhas of all sizes and materials; yellow ivory idols, dragons, huge hanging lamps, old arms, helmets, manuscripts of sac-

As he fixes up the case for the Hamburg Museum he tells a few visitors of his expedi-tion into the Forbidden Land. He travelled through the Jelap Pass, the lowest pass in the range that divides Sikkim from Thibet, the Yalung Valley, the Ammo river, and the Chumbi Valley, now garrisoned by a British force, but where formerly a Chinese guard turned back all European visitors who hoped to pass into Thibet. He saw, across the frontier, castles and palaces, fantastic temples and pagodas; at one place the Tashi Llama who is regarded as an incarnation of Buddha, in his silken tent; an immense praying wheel turned day and night by a stream of running

ond a long-nosed Thibetan; the third a red- water, the sacred words "Om mani padme faced Nepali; the last a little Lepcha in a Hum" (Om, the Jewel of the Lotus, Hum) inscribed many times on rolls and placed in a cylinder, thus continually "making merit"; silken flags on which the same sacred words were embroidered and that "made merit" whenever the wind lifted them; in ancient villages priests beating sacred bells and twisting the dorie, a thunderbolt image to ward off evil spirits; everywhere in the shadowy tableland symbolism signs of the strange and elaborate of Northern Buddhism which differs in so many essential details from the Southern the religion of Burma and Ceylon; the great lakes and sources of mighty rivers; the inaccessible mountain peaks; the strange animals-the bhurral (wild sheep that look much like deer), the kiang (wild ass), the snow leopard, the great dogs, and the yak caravans carrying timber over the Phari plains-many of the countless marvels of this secret, mysterious plateau that forms the roof of the world.
"It's just too fascinating," declares a young

American girl, eager and enthusiastic, accompanied by her proud mother. "I'm just mad on praying wheels," she further confides to the world in general, "can't we arrange an expedition into the Forbidden Land?"

The old man smiles.

"There is no longer a Forbidden Land," he "In another year or two Cooks will be running conducted tours to Lhassa."

A sunset, vaguely suggesting something in Shelly or a Turner, illumines the mountains. Darjeeling is hushed. Everybody, tourist or Thibetan, gazes awestruck as the light of evening falls on the snows of Kangchenjunga!

At four o'clock in the morning giant Thibetan "boys," who seem absurdly out of place as hotel attendants, bring in tea and arouse the sleeping guests. The morning is bitter cold; sleepy people rub their eyes, gulp hot tea, scramble into their clothes, and stumble down stairs in the darkness.

Torches flare and disclose forms passing to and fro in the courtyard—Thibetan bearers,

little mountain ponies, palanquins, and tourists wrapped in great coats, rugs and blankets, stamping their feet and clapping their hands.

It is still some hours before daylight. At a signal ponies are mounted and the climb of the hills begins. Some ladies and two old gentlemen take their places in palanquins, which are lifted on the shoulders of bearers and carried

The stars are shining. Sheer up precipitous hills, swinging round the edge of cliffs, through dark aisles of the ancient forest, past white man's bungalow and native village, winding ever round and round, higher and higher, the little procession makes for the heights of Senchal. Down in the warm valley the villages still are sleeping. The stars fade. The procession hurries on, spreading out in single file, through the darkness, in this land of mountains, to reach the heights before daybreak. The roads, lined on both sides by trees, are in good order; the sure-footed ponies, each fol-lowed by a "boy," and the stalwart palanquin-bearers, who proceed, laughing and shouting in their peculiar but rapid jog-trot, wind mer-rily round the steep hill.

There is a clatter of hoofs. Three of the travellers break into a gallop up the last hill. The "boys" race behind. One by one the others arrive, on pony or in palanquin—the fat German professor of botany and his wife; the American lady and her enthusiastic daughter who is fascinated with everything she sees; a young Cockney sportsman—a dozen distinct and separate types drawn from many lands and cities. Big Thibetan bearers lower their heavy palanquins or tether the little

This is Senchal, the hill from which a grand view of the eternal snows is promised!

Everything is in darkness. A fire is started and coffee made. The Thibetans sprawl around the fire, strange-looking persons with peaked caps, their queues, their loose cloaks, and their long, pointed boots, smoking big pipes and still laughing. Some of the practical

tourists hold field glasses or cameras in readi-

The dawn comes up in triumph. streaks break and burn upon the dark back-ground of sky. Mists rise from the valley. apors roll from the shadowy forming vast clouds that, at the rising of "Surya" (the sun), scatter and float across the void, sweeping its mauve and violet, crimson and purple, into illimitable depths of space. Bright rays enkindle the morning world. The golden bars burn brighter. The dome of transparent azure breaks into rose-dappled clouds. Over the edge of the dark distant hills a golden semi-circle rises—a molten mass, a globe of fire—glowing and glittering—triumphant—exultant! This is Surya, the Indian Sun God, with flaming locks, drawn in his chariot by seven ruddy steeds, one of the earliest of Vedic deities, the "Maker of the Day," "the Creator of Light," "the Radiant One," "The Lord of All the Stars," "the Witness of Man's Works"! Let us mediate on the excellent glory of the divine Vivider.

May he enlighten our Understanding!

Thus, every morning at his rising, throughout India is the Sun addressed by the devout Brahmin. In the Vedic hymns He is the God among gods; he illuminates the earth, he lifts his arms to bless the world; he infuses his di-vine energy into all his creatures; he is King of the Heavens and grants immortality. There none greater than Surya!

Now his banners or pomp and carried across the yielding sky. The mighty goes a divine transfiguration. Mists roll from the mountain's heads. Harmony is born of chaos. Above the clouds, challenging the sky, rise the mightiest mountains of the dawn-light revealing peak after crimsoned peak, the Virgins of the Snows, their white reasts flushed with the rosy kisses of the sun.

The mind goes back to a primeval world—the world of the Vedas. These mountains, regarded without rapture by the blase and cynical globe-trotters, offered the first grand inspir-

ation to the Aryan mind, and formed the cradle of the Aryan faith.

Upon the Himilayas rests Kailasa, Paradise; above the summits is the abode of the Devas—the Bright Ones.

Man. face to face with the primitive forces. offered simple invocations to the sky and the sun, fire and water, the winds and the dawn. The first Vedic hymns were chanted to such forces; to Aditi, the Boundless; to Him who is beyond the earth, the sky and the sun, the God of the Heavens; to Varuna, who lifted on high the bright and glorious Heaven and stretched apart the starry sky and the green earth; to mighty Indra, who brings the rains, overcoming Vritra, the demon drought, "saturating the earth with fatness and with drink abundant . . . pouring out food and wealth in kine and gold, and steeds and strength"; to Agni, God of Fire, the Benefactor who with later poets becomes the "maker of all that flies or walks or stands or moves on Earth": to Rudra, the Roarer, and his sons, the Maruts, Storm Winds, companions of Indra, who with thunder and lightning lash the oceans to foam, shake the mountains, and make the earth to reel; to Ushas, the Dawn, the fair maiden in her glittering robes who ever eludes her ardent lover the Sun, at the very moment he is about to embrace her with his golden rays.

The morning grows clear and brilliant. No

mist or vapor clouds the vision. Great rugged ranges lie all about like Titans in a vast primordial world. In a glory of light and color towers Kangchenjunga, with 11,000 feet of eternal snow—virgin, mysterious—his sweeping outlines and glimmering summits as serencly beautiful as on the First Day. And away in the blue distance, 90 miles as the ra-ven flies, the morning light illumines the white, inaccessible crown of Everest, rising above his

the highest mountain in all the world.

This is the "Roof of the World," for ever in communion with the primal forces—the Clouds and the Sun, the Dawn and the Storm Winds the Sience and the Spowel Winds, the Silence and the Snows!

## Ideas on a Visit to Mars

People never tire of dreaming about that day in the far future when communications be established between us and the Mar-Sometimes rude shocks are administered to their fond hopes when some astronomer who has ben puzzling the problem from a scientific point of view, publishes the results of his investigations. Professor Hugo Liebler is one of those who thus seek to abolish some popular delusions. He scouts the common idea that the inhabitants of the neighboring planet are anything like ourselves.

A man suddenly transplanted to Mars (he declares) would probably live about as long as fish out of water, on account of the thinness of the Martian air. If a breathing apparatus could be supplied him his first impression would doubtless be that he was in a horrible sun-baked desert. Not a sign of a mountain anywhere, nor a wisp of cloud in the sky. He would even look in vain for a little hill or a tree to break the bald monotony of dry sunbaked rock and sand.

If he landed in a Martian city or beside one of the canals or locks or other great engineering works, he would be so filled with wonder as not to notice the flat landscape.

The man's first attempt to walk would produce amazing results. Habit would cause him to expend three or four times as much energy as the proceeding called for. Instead of taking a few leisurely steps he would find himself making a succession of prodigious bounds. Should he wish to throw a stone at an approaching Martian, he would find it as light in his hand as a sponge. A ten or fifteen pound lump of iron or lead would prove a bet-Throwing it with full force, the piece of metal would sail about a quarter of a mile before it struck the ground. Incidentally the man would be certain to miss the Martian because inevitably his earthly habits would make him throw it over the object's head.

### Curiosities of Temperature.

Looking upward, the man would see a small blue and very bright sun in a cloudless sky by day. If by chance he should land in stormy weather, the storm would be a wind carrying huge clouds of dust, with perhaps lightning and thunder that would have a strange feeble sound in the light air. But in midsummer quite likely the days, especially the early afternoons, would be hotter than anybody could stand on our earth. But on Mars the absolute dryness would make the temperature quite bearable. After sundown there would be a sudden fall of temperature and the visitor would be lucky if he did not catch a cold.

The dryness of the air would parch the man's skin, which would soon be dry and cracked unless attended to with vaseline or something of the kind. In winter doubtless a bitter cold pervades, blanketed as that planet is with such a thin atmosphere and so far away from the great central heating station of the sun. But here again the lack of humidity would moderate the effects.

The Martian hosts would without doubt take their guest inside their cities and perhaps he would spend the winter under glass-roofed houses and in crystal-covered streets. With spring the man would of course be invited to behold the most important happening of the Martian year—the melting of the polar snows. where each season the scanty water supply is locked up and the vast engineering feat of numping it all over the planet to give life to the vegetation which supports the Martians.

### A Very Superior Race.

As to the Martian cities, they must be a sort of Heaven with a roof over it, for if there be living creatures on the little red globe they must be as far ahead of us in civilization and all the arts and sciences as we are above the jungle dwarfs. Quiet, beautiful, dustless, dirtless places they, without a germ or an unpleas-ant noise or sight, and on all sides devices and inventions which we could neither use nor un-

Such the cities of Mars must be, for the race that dug the canals cannot be supposed to live in the crude conditions of earthly life. Still, the irrigation of Mars is not such an inconceivably great undertaking as it would be to water the earth from the melting polar snows. In the first place, Mars has no mountains, and therefore no valleys to bar the straight flow of the water toward the equator.

Most important of all things aiding the Martian in his titanic task is the weakness of

Scientists conclude that the Martian, because of the rarefied atmosphere-which demands great lung capacity-and the lesser attraction of gravitation must be at least three times as big as an earth-dweller, and that the, Martian's muscular strength equals that of about twenty-seven ordinary men. In a recent article Waldemar Kaempsfert, taking the Martian to be such creature as described, says: —"His canal excavating possibilities on a planet where bodies weigh only one-third as much as on earth become truly awesome. A Martian laborer could perform as much work in a given time as fifty or sixty terrestial ditch diggers and keep pace with a powerful Panama dredger. Two and one-half tons would be the average load that he could throw over his shoulder."

Engines on Mars would do tremendous work for their horsepowr and weight, without making allowance for their increased efficiency, due to better construction. Are the Martian power producers chemical engines, or do they draw their power from the sun's rays, or planet's electrical energy?

These things are disputed by engineers just as the build and appearance of the inhabitants The only safe assumption about the looks of the inhabitants of the red world is that they in no way resemble us. The law of chances makes it hopelssly improbable that Nature in a distant world under greatly different circumstances would have happened upon the same scheme of being as ourselves for her highest type.

The Martian man may be a monstrous insect with his skeleton on the outside, or a sort of octopus such as H. G. Wells concludes, or almost anything but a human sort of a being. Martian Delusions About the Earth.

While our astronomers (says another critic) are peering at Mars and trying to determine what sort of life, if any, the planet holds, it is interesting to consider what the Martians think of us. In the first place, if their telescopes are no better than ours it is quite reasonable to suppose that they have proved to thir own satisfaction that the earth

is uninhabited. For thousands of years, perhaps millions, they have been interlacing all parts of their planet with canals, with great difficulty drawing water from the "wells of the world" to their parched equator. Looking at us they see similar areas of desert such as Sahara and Arizona, and permanent deep blue areas of oceans and seas

Intelligent beings would of course promptly dig canals, from the oceans so big and accessible and irrigate this waste area. "But there are no canals," say the Martian astrono-mers, therefore, no intelligent beings.

Some sort of animal form might exist on the earth, the Martians may admit, but it would live-at a great disadvantage, according to their ideas.

They would know that our planet is so much heavier than theirs that no Martian creature could stand up here. So they must beings, crawling about on short, stumpy legs. Perhaps four legs would not be enough to carry such a weight, and therefore man might be a sort of caterpillar. If four feet would carry us, then man is quite like a sort of turtle, the Martian philosopher may reason.

The telescope must show that our world is full of clouds, storms and rain. Raindrops on the earth are bigger, heavier, and fall with more force than on the ruddy planet. How much bigger and heavier they are must be a matter of speculation by the physicists of Mars.

Quite reasonably they may conclude that our raindrops and hail must fall with such destructive force that only a thick armor like that of the turtle would preserve us from de-So Martians charitably conclude that man, being a heavy-footed and slowbrained animal, battling for life in a dreadful sort of world, could not develop the brains or spare the time to improve his home as Mars has been improved.

Observing that our northern ice-cap extends far down the northern continents during the winter, the Martian may think that nobody can live on earth except in the tropics and sub-tropics, because surely such slow-going, stupid, turtle-creatures would freeze or starve in the snow, and could not migrate like birds and cattle.

The one feature of our globe certain to excite his envy would be our great lakes and ceans. According to Professor Lowell, all life on Mars must soon cease, because of the failure of her scanty water supply.

### Plain English.

Mrs. Banks was just getting ready to go out while her patient husband waited in the doorway, watching her complete her toilet. By the extraordinary contortions of her neck he concluded that she was trying to get a glimyse of the back of her new blouse, and by the tense lines about her lips he concluded that her mouth was full of pins. A writer in the Toledo Blade tells the story.

"Umph — goof—suff—wuff—sh—ffspog?"

"Yes, dear," he agreed. "It looks all right." "Ouff—wun—so—gs — ph — mf — ugh — ight?" was her next remark.

that, he nodded; "but it fits very nicely as it She gasped and emptied the pins into her

"Perhaps it would look better if you did

"I'v asked you twice to raise the blinds so

that I can get more light, James!" she exclaimed. "Can't you understand plain Eng-

Our brains were given us to think with. Therefore form your own conclusions. But be sure your premises are sound.

Read something useful for half an hour each day and you will be surprised at the vast amount of information you will acquire in a short time.

## The Ways of a Wasp

object is not to hold forth on the habits of the genus wasp. The individual I have in view a particular wasp who has been early on the job this year, and whom I encountered yesterday in a city cafe. I think I recognize him his style and gait as a gentleman I met last season. He has the same smart coat, the same buzz, the same confident and self-pos-

That the genus wasp is a person with a very nice taste is borne out by what White says in his Natural History of Selborne-"The great pests of a garden are wasps, which destroy all the finer fruits just as they are coming into perfection." This wasp to which I refer kept up the tradition of his race. He seemed to be an epicure, because he passed, on entering, some very appetizing but plainer foodstuffs, and continued his course jauntily and without concern to a species of cake which dyspeptics have dubbed "deadlies"—all the while, however, artfully avoiding any human being who might be near him, and carefully avoiding also any cause of offence.

When he had partaken delicately of a pinkiced cake, he stretched himself, buzzed his wings, and then deliberately made his way yawning to a nicely-flowered partition curtain, and alighted on the pattern of a lily, just behind a bowl full of tulips of variagated colors. He did not seem to realize that I was watching him so closely, for he buzzed each wing separately one by one, and stroked the front of his coat, carefully removing one or two crumbs of pink sugar which adhered to it. He looked about him with a self-satisfied expression, and certainly he was not a bad-looking fellow in his shiny silken coat with gold facings.

### Joyous Anticipation

Something at length seemed to make him lively. His olfactory nerve seemed to have been tickled, for his nostrils were distended, and he was sniffing softly. Soon I saw the cause of his interest. A pretty young woman, in white apron and cap, passed near us with an ice, which gave forth a slight vanilla flavor. Taking care to avoid the attention of the maid, my friend Mr. Wasp flew softly behind her, and I actually saw him choose a suitable nook in her cap, where he hid himself until she placed the ice before a charming female, who was seated with a young man who drank black

No sooner was the vanilla ice placed on the little table than Mr. Wasp left his nook in the maid's cap, and took up a concealed position behind the lady who had received the ice.

The ice took some eating, and was not long in melting. Perhaps the warmth of the conversation had something to do with that. Mr. Wasp gave one or two impatient buzzes as he saw spoonful after spoonful disappear-But the young lady was too intent on the talk to notice anything of the kind. At last the gentleman and lady got up, the latter leaving nearly half of the ice.

Mr. Wasp carefully reconnoitered, and seeing his course clear descended upon the toothsome ice. It was funny to watch him licking his fingers and giving expression to his satisfaction-the gourmand-by an occasional little buzz of his wings.

At length a waitress advanced in his direction to remove dishes. She was at first unobserved by Mr. Wasp, who went on with his stolen feast. Evidently too, he was unob-served by her until she was almost touching

him. Then her attention was attracted to him as he gave a buzz of gratification. She uttered a piercing scream and 'drew back. A group of faces turned towards her with startled and inquiring looks. Then she collected herself, blushed and smiled and had to stand some chaff-which, however, did not seem ceptable-from a young student-looking fellow in her vicinity.

But my eyes were on Mr. Wasp. That astute person had turned with the others when he heard the scream, and impressed by the closeness to him of a human being, made his retreat as quietly and unobtrusively as pos-I saw the 'cute rascal taking a downward stroke, as it were, and coming up near a transparent jar of raspberry jam, where he had the good fortune to find a hiding-place behind it. I noticed the jar had been opened, and was nearly full.

### From What a Height Fallen

At length he appeared again full in my view, and after doing a bit of walking round—appearing to be quite indifferent to the raspberry jam, but keeping an eager eye on it all the time—he flew into the air, and alighted on the rim of the jar. Gently he strode down into the luscious jam, and, evidently glad to find it was not treacle or gum, he had another good

When he had finished with the jam he appeared to be in rather a gallant mood, and adopted a rakish mien. He flew over to a bunch of white cool-looking lilies and swung his hammock there, nestling in that sweet retreat and revelling in the glorious and nearly, overpowering perfume.

All this was life! What a day he was hav-

Just then a bright little lady fly seeking a resting place in the same bunch was surprised to find her waist encircled by a wasp's powerful arm. It was quite easy to see what was going on. The lady fly resented it at first with loud buzzing, but the wily wasp over-came her scruples with soothing words. They chatted away for a while, when all of a sudden another wasp appeared on the scene.

The unconscious lovers were caught in the midst of their flirtation, and in a moment the two wasps were wrestling and struggling with each other in deadly conflict. The lady fly stood by weeping and wringing her hands. It all happened so suddenly that I could not see whether the new wasp was a rival or the wife of No. 1, or his father or a creditor.

Suffice it to say that the two wasps rolled, buzzing and gasping and spluttering on to a side table. The conflict was awful. The combatants rolled about in an ecstacy of rage. When the conflict was at its height an elderly clergyman raised his newspaper, and with one overwhelming blow ended the fight, and simultaneously the lives of the two wasps.

The lady fly, who had been flirting with one of the dead heroes, was not to be seen.

What a change for that adventurous wasp No. 1. The sunlight, the music, the ices, the tulips, the lilies, the flirtation, all the chatter and prettiness of the tea-room blotted out in an instant! But still he had had a great time —a royal time. He had got something out of life that day, and he had died an instantaneous and painless death. I found myself murmuring as I walked out into the street—
"One crowded hour of glorious life

Is worth an age without a name."

—John O' Groat.

## Five Nations and Pre-historic Montreal

of "The Master of Life," by W. D. Lightall, F.R.S.C., by S. Mair, Lethbridge, Alta.

This book is unique in this respect that it is a story, as the author says in his preface, of woods and waters and prehistoric scenes. It draws its interest entirely from the Red Man's primitive condition and environment, and from its central theme, the career of Hiawatha, the founder of the celebrated League of the Iroquois, the most remarkable polity ever devised by uncivilized man, not even excepting the union of the wide spread Dacotah clans west of Lake Superior, which was in all probability inspired by that of the Five Na-

The time of the story is after the arrival of the white man on the Island of Montreal, for Jacques Cartier's visit in 1535 was remembered there, and, by suggestion, the fragmentary and spirituelle heroine of the romance, the Indian maid, Quenhia, might have drawn from him, or a follower, her descent on the mother's side. But the scene is placed before the great inroad of the whites along the Atlantic sea-board, bringing with them their love of stimulants, their erotic diseases, and, to the Red Man, their astounding religious antagonisms and greed of gain. These were all fatal novelties to the Indian; from first to last, indeed, the chief factors of his ruin.-

"Master of Life" is therefore a picture of the uncorrupt Indian's manners and everyday existence, colored deeply by the impress thereon of his myths, traditions and ceremonies, handed down from a remote an-We have, thus, strikingly depicted, the distinctive qualities of the true Indian, and, deductively, an estimate of his real character; an estimate at variance, of course, with ignorant opinion and the remorseless record his destroyers. Indeed to appreciate, or, rather, to comprehend the true character of the primitive Indian is almost a gift. To the landhungry and unscrupulous adventurers from Europe he was simply a wild creature in possession, and therefore to be robbed or rooted out; and even to the unreflecting traveller of today, because he is, he inferentially always has been, the listless, long-haired being he sees at railway stations selling imitation curios and polished horns. His history too has been mainly written by his enemies, and a melancholy exhibit it is of malignance, casuistry and Still there are speculative inquirers

whom the gift of discernment is given; who by a rare union of faculties discriminate truth from fiction, and recognize in the social attri-butes and communal side of the Red Man's life in the far past a final cause, the purpose indeed, or ultimate end of the altruists' philosophy of today. Without going this far our author possesses that real knowledge of the aboriginal Indian which instils respect, nay, almost a reverence for his native virtues and no-

This is a fascinating subject, becoming more and more so as time presses, and as men's minds, impelled by science or necessity, search more deeply into the increasing pro-

But we must pass on to the book itself. The scene of the first six chapters is laid in the island of Montreal, called by the Indians encountered there by Cartier nearly four hundred years ago, Tiotiake, and still so called by their descendants, the Iroquois, whilst their large fortified town was known as Hochelaga, a name still perpetuated in the eastern environs of the city of Montreal. The time of the however, is seemingly a generation or so before Champlain came, and the book is therefore an Idyl of Indian life pure and simple "an aboriginal romance without a white man The succeeding thirteen chapters deal mainly with incidents on the Mohawk river in the state of New York, and at, or near, the beautiful but salt lake to which the Onondagas gave their name; a place renowned in story, which eventually became the seat of the Long-House, the residence of the hereditary Atotarho, and the great yearly rallying place of the Iroquois clans. The narrative begins with a contest between Hiawatha, the young champion of the Hochelagans, and the Black Wolverine, the swiftest runner of the Algonkins, the people of both races being present to witness the start. The object of the contest was to overtake a stag, which, at the edge of the forest, was let slip fr held him, but some thirty feet in advance of the rival runners, the prize being awarded to him who should overtake the fleeting animal The prime occasion, however, of so great

an assembly on the island was the corn harvest, vast quantities of maize being raised by the Hochelagans in the extensive clearances surrounding their town. This harvest had its appropriate Feast, a ceremony which yearly allured the scattered Algonkin tribes from the North, who, for the nonce, became the the North, who, for the nonce, became the guests of the Hochelagans, and were known by them as "The People of the Night-dawn." These forest folk brought gifts which, with the corresponding presents of the Islanders, were collected in separate heaps at the company these of meeting near the point where the mon place of meeting near the point where the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence unite, and where many generations before, a sapling had been planted called "The Peace Pine," as a memorial of the amity established between the once hostile races, and which had now become a lofty and majestic tree. After the start the multitude of onlookers returned to the point whose St. Lawrence shore for miles was lined with the birch bark canoes of the visitors, their wigwams and fires, whilst were the wide cornfields of the Hochelagans, amidst which stood seven of their great bark

houses, though Hochelaga itself was further

up the island.

The Indians of both races being all assembled. Awitheroa, the chief of the Hochelagans, arose, and, having lit the Fires of Hospitality and the Peace-pipe with the customary ceremonies, proceeded to address the guests. It may be premised that evil influences had been time secretly at work jaundicing the minds of the Algonkins against the Hochelagans; influences which had already gone far to undermine their long friendship. arose partly through envy perhaps of the latter's town life and abundance, calling them-selves, too, "The Men of Men," but was mainly due to the machinations of the Hurons of Georgian Bay; themselves of the same language and stock as the Hochelagans, but for some obscure and remote reason, their most deadly enemies. These had grown to be a powerful people, and, having allied themselves with the Algonkins of the Ottawa, intended, and, indeed at this very moment were preparing to attack and destroy the Hochelagan town. Thus, whilst the ceremonies upon the present occasion showed no lack of harmony, still the fires of envy and hatred and were ready to burst forth at any moment.

The Hochelagans were seemingly ignorant of all this; at all events Awitheroa proceeded with his friendly address, but was interrupted by a sudden thunder cloud which swept over the scene. This was at once interpreted by the Algonkins as the mighty bird, Ahnemeekee, "fraught with magic and mishap," but the Hochelagans pronounced it to be their uncle, the Thundergod, wrestling overhead with the Stone Giants. For a time Awitheroa paused, but recommenced referring to the lofty ine, beside which they were assembled, as the emblem of the first meeting of the two races on the Islands when his people first arrived; to the wampum belts in memory of that meeting, which he now presented to them; to the great heaps of Hochelaga tobacco and of succulent maize now in their sight, and to the amulets, added to the other gifts as a protection against the assaults of the man-eat-At its conclusion Awitheroa's speech was loudly applauded by the Algonkins, and soon their own patriarchal chief, Nikona, arose, took Awitheroa's place, and addressed the Hochelagans, pointing to the heaps of deer and fawn skins, the heavier pelts, the face-paint from the great lake, Onomening, and the shell wampum from the sea itself, as evidence of their friendship.

Other orators followed, and then the distribution of gifts began; a proceeding which was suddenly arrested by a shout, and the appearance on the opposite side of the point of stag, followed by the equally exhausted Hiawatha, who, tottering onward, by a final and giant effort overtook the animal, and despatched him by a crushing blow of his stone axe. "Not only had be outrun him, but, by a refinement of skill, had compelled him to end his career at a given spot

It was a scene enjoyed by all the Hochelaparticularly by Onata, Hiawatha's mother, and by Awitheroa, who, taking a redipped plume from his own head-dress, placed t in Hiawatha's hair, to be worn ever after, the chief said, in peace or war. No one present then deamt that it was destined to affect the history of the whole world. Whatever the feelings of the assembled Algonkins might have been, they completely concealed them with customary gravity; but the act was beheld by the Black Wolverine, who had now emerged from the forest, with sullen fury.

Such, in mere outline, are the incidents related in the author's first pages, the salient, starting point of good and evil in the grave hereafter of the story.

We cannot, of course, extend our notice as fully to those which follow. In brief, the preliminary ceremonies of the Corn Feast ensued, in which the maiden Quenhia was chosen to represent Osizy, "The Spirit of the Maize." This was the last ceremony on the eve of the feast, and, at its conclusion, Quenhia and her fellow-maidens were led off by the matrons present, who placed them, for the night, under the charge of the Mystery Men, and then darkness fell upon the earth.

The next day opened with the numerous and mystic ceremonies of the Feast, all described by the author in minute detail; of writing faithful to fact, and of great interest and beauty. The Feast was indeed in its main features

a reproduction of ceremonies such as might have taken place in the fabled Golden Age; for, "No poor and no greed nor avarice were known here. These fields belonged to no one proprietor; their fruits, the products of the united labor, were the common property of all. None could go hungry while a handful of corn was to be found in Hochelaga." Well might Awitheroa exclaim, as the celebration progressed, "Hochelaga is a happy people!"

Yet there were clouds in the firmament, evil auguries which were soon to be startlingly fulfilled. Quenia loved Hiawatha—a love depicted

as psychic, the love which breathes in a beau-tiful soul—and was beloved in return with a love as pure and spiritual as her own. Indeed, by crest kinship and tribal law they could not be more to each other than brother and sister. Black Wolverine also loved Quenia, but it was the love of lust, the fierce desire to possess, which, coupled with his recent defeat, rankled within him, and impelled him to a scheme, which meant death to his rival, and in which he was all but successful.

It is with this end in view that he reap-

panions, bearing a gift of otter skins and a challenge to Hiawatha which could not be de-This was that he and an equal number of Hochelagans should join in a great bear hunt on the upper Ottawa, the Black Wolverine's professed desire being to regain the prestige he had lost in the stag race. Hiawatha consented, and his five companions being selected by Awitheroa, all left together for the

It was an adventure of evil omen; dreaded in her very soul by Quenia, who brooded day day, and not without gloomy forecasts were speedily realized. One of the five who had gone with Hiawatha suddenly appeared at Hochelaga, and reported that n the dead of night he and his companions, including Hiawatha, had been set upon in their sleep by the Algonkins, and all of them slain and scalped excepting himself. He had escaped by a miracle and returned to Hochelaga horror-stricken, footsore and famished.

This story, so appalling reyed upon the soul of Quenia, attuned as it was to such a love as hers. Longings unutterable possessed her to join her own spirit to his in the unseen world; longings which deepened, and were responded to by Nature herself, so that she gradually pined away, and amidst the tears of her people, and the bitter grief of her friend, Onata, now doubly beeaved, was finally committed to the grave

To the Hochelagans, however, the dreadful pisode of the hunt had a tragic meaning. Their long peace with the Algonkins of the Ottawa was broken at last, and the path opened to their bitterest enemies, the Hurons of the West, whose hatred had been engendered far back in their history; a hatred fierce and relentless, instilled into them in childhood, and quickened by their very kinship.

The forebodings of the Hochelagans were A great war party soon made good. of Hurons descended the Ottawa, and, uniting with the Algonkins, attacked the stockades of Hochelaga with all their force and fury. the fifth chapter this siege is described with great vigor and vraisemblance, and, in its main features, in accordance with what records we possess of similar attacks upon the fortified towns of the Five Nations, and, in after years, upon those of the Hurons themselves. Though differing in kind, its episodes stir the blood like some story in Froissart; but space orbids recital.

Hiawatha, unknown to his fortunate com-panion, had also by his vigilance escaped rom the massacre, and, making his way to the Onondagas of the Salt Lake, met and was adopted there by a humane and kind-hearted old man widely known as the Arrowmaker.

In this man's just mind ideas had long floated, dim and indistinct, of a league of peace amongst the clans of his people; the very ideas which had already begun to fire Hiawatha's soul through his own reflections upon the miseries war had brought from time immemorial upon his race. Indeed his coming here was a result of these thoughts, which had been yeasting in his mind, quickened by his communion with Quenia, and by the brutal peril from which he had just escaped. Here he believed was the true starting-point of his mission. Hither, therefore, he had turned instinctively, and, having laid, in his friendship with the Arrowmaker, the first foundation of his scheme, he hastened back to Hochelaga to find Quenia dead, his mother and the Black Wolverine slain, and the town, as described, in a state of siege, and, through extremity and famine, on the point of surrender.

His appearance, with a few followers, made a great diversion amongst the combatants for a time, who believed him to have risen from the dead. But the Hochelagans were too weak to continue the struggle; and, as a proposal had been made by the besiegers that their chief should surrender and submit himself to the fire as a sacrifice for his people in which case they would be allowed to leave he island, Awitheroa joyfully accepted the terms, and revelling in spirit, was burnt by his enemies. The survivors were then, according to agreement, allowed to depart in a mournful procession from their town, wailing as they went, "Farewell, Tiotiake! Farewell, Hochelaga! Awitheroa!"

In the wilderness now known as Vermont the remnant of the Hochelagans found a refuge, and after a time were sought out by the Arrowmaker, at the instance of Hiawatha, and led by him to the region of the river which still bears their name in northern New York. Here they multiplied, and, through remembrance of their bitter wrongs, hardened into the renowned and dreaded Mohawks, who became the first converts to the League, and whose fame extended even to Europe itself.

The scene of Hiawatha's scheme now shifts with them, and "The Master of Life" becomes a prose poem almost throughout, in which, in Book II., the great mission of the reformer is shadowed forth in all its pregnant meaning and ineffable mysticism.

In our limited space we cannot quote at large, or do more than glance at the illuminative incidents of this beautiful and poetic story. The high courage and purpose, the perfect rectitude of Hiawatha, wedded to the glamor which enveloped him like an atmosphere, did not shield him from the jealousy and enmity of small minds. Hatiria was the leading magician of the

Onondagas; a man of low and dangerous cunning, and of curious ambition. He had for

velous subterranean halls, decorated by the chemistry of time with stalactites and incrusttions of startling beauty, and much under his influence was the hereditary chief of the On-ondagas, the Atotarho, "the idol of his tribe," whose mind he had jaundiced, and filled with mistrust of Hiawatha and the Arrowmaker. For Hiawatha had resisted with contemptuous him under his malign influence, and was now far away revisiting amidst many perils, the Island, to meditate over the graves of Quenia and his mother, and to brood upon the few relies which remained of the once flourishing Hochelaga. And here it was that in a fas and vision, he visited the Land of Souls, in which the dream of Peace again entered his rapt mind with enlarged power and a wider horizon. He awoke, and returned to the Monawks to find to his infinite sorrow that they had been attacked in his absence by their own kindred, the Onondagas. This put all his encalled, in which he defined his scheme, as it then stood, of a union of the clans, and foreshadowed the Long-House as the Symbol of the League of the Iroquois. So far, this appeared to be the limit of his dreams. not, indeed, until, accompanied by the Arrowmaker, he launched his canoe once more on Skenedario, the Beautiful Lake, the Ontario of today, that, through deep meditation, his ideas became enlarged, and his dreams inluded an alliance of all the kindred tribes of his people; not only of those who were near, the Oneidas, the Cayugas, the Senecas, but of hose less near; and some of them hostile, the Eries, the Neutrals, the Tobacco people, and those, again, afar off in the South, the Tuscaroras and their kin. These had all been one people in the dim past, divided by evil councils, or evil deeds, but now, by his scheme, to be united again into bonds of love and peace.

With his enlarged conception he returned to the Onondagas to find the Atotarho hostile, the evil spirit of Hatiria in the ascendant, aiming at his life, and the people filled with mis-"His was that hour when repulsed and spurned by those he would benefit he repeats the history of the Head Chief of his Guild, the despised and rejected of men, the man of sorrows and acquainted with grief!"

He sought solitude, but its very and mystery gave him a feeling of desertion which but for the sudden apparition of the W! ite Beaver, that most wonderful creature of Indian legend, might have led him to self-destruction. The appearance of this marvelous animal-a form of the transmigratory soul of his people-revived his courage, and he pursued his way believing once more that "the giory and mysterious beauty of the forests and streams was on his side, and, instead of a mockery, their expression became an intimate and approving smile of spirithood." turned his steps toward the lake, and at length saw its blue waters, and rested by its shore.

What is poetry? What is "its vision and the faculty divine" but the enlarged outlook What is "its vision and of the poet upon life and humanity?

And here befell Hiawatha's latest vision, ample and complete. "He saw gathered upon the shores of the Lake," not the tribes of his own people alone, but "a concourse of all tribes, the smoke of their fires rising in all directions, and, on the spot where he was lying general Council, grave and immobile, passing around a Silver Calumet of the blinding brightness of the Sun."

But the path of the reformer is not the path of peace; and the elements of discord and mischief were rife around him. The Atotarho had set out on a war expedition into the far South against the Cherokees, and in chapter VI. is a relation of the spells exercised in his abence by Hatiria on the neophyte Satyenwat. This youth he led by a dark cleft in a wall of rock down into the weird cavern of Tawiska-It was a place vast stretching, like the Hall of Eblis, into dim distances before him, "living and moving, beautiful and appalling beyond expression. by incantation the mystic forms of the Onondaga mythology were revealed to the neophyte, who, overcome by fear, consented to slay the old Arrowmaker. Hatiria then directed his spells towards the destruction of Hiawatha, and to that end spread a reign of terror throughout the community, so that all who could fled from the place, and a universal foreboding agitated every mind.

It was now that Hiawatha made his famous

flight and journey in order to propagate the doctrines of the League amongst the discordant tribes of his nation. From the Senecas to the Oneidas, and on to the strongholds of the Mohawks he went, encountering innumerable difficulties before he succeeded in impressing even his own immediate clan with his principles. Indeed it was not until he won to his side their gravest and greatest man, Dekanaweda, that the first step was truly made in furtherance of his mighty purpose. This enlightened man, "skilful, powerful, musical, with the art and force of a genius," visited his own people everywhere, overhore by his corrusation all expecition and "came back in persuasion all opposition, and "came back in triumph to announce to the quiet brooder in his dark long-house, that the entire Mohawk nation had joined his League."

The remaining chapters relate the return of the Atotarho, bringing with him a marvelous daughter of the Cherokees, a beautiful woman, "in mien and temperament of that rare class to whom everybody by nature admits precedence," and who, though a prisoner, had won his affection. Having seen many of

hearing much of Hiawatha's scheme of a great League of Peace, her penetrating intellect seized and adopted it with the full force and fearlessness of her commanding nature. In the presence of the Atotarho she denounced the evil Hatiria, and tearing off his disguise, in which he figured as a man-eating ghost, brought about his immediate destruction at the hands of the chief himself. The schemes of his impish followers were defeated, and, at this juncture, a great union of the Mohawks Cayugus, Senecas and Oneidas, accompanied by Hiawatha, visited the Onondagas, and proclaimed the Atotarho as the head of the Confederation, and that into the hands and keepng of his clan they committed the symbolic ong-house, which was to be reared at Onondaga, and represent the League of Peace for-To many the headship seemed to belong of right to the originator of it, but not so thought Hiawatha himself, who, "while he lingered between the different nations of the alliance, seemed to have his thoughts in another world." His soul was too great, his fate too mysterious and imminent for mortal ambition.

The grand chief to light the fire," he declared, "shall be Atotarho of the Onondagas, and the council shall meet at Onondaga yearly under a Pine whose head is in the clouds.

"No nation shall oppress the other, nor move it against its will; ye shall be a chain of

"In wampum shall the story be set, and never shall it cease from your memories-the tale of the day when you founded the Peace. At the close of the third yearly Council, liawatha disappeared in a mist, and was seen men. So runs the tradition amongst the Iroquois to this day. author gives him a still more enigmatical and poetic ending. Down the Oswego River he passed alone in his canoe, and out into the Beautiful Lake. Thence he threaded the Phousand Islands, swept down the Long Sault, down the Cedars, and, finally, into the furious vortex of Lachine. There, on a "fierce and thundering wave-crest, he was hurled into a mist of seething white, which embraced and shut him from sight forever. But that white mist which so passionately embraced him had been waiting for him long, long, hovering on

the slopes and waters of the Isle."

Though not only the end but the career Hiawatha is enveloped in mist and fable, yet there can be no doubt whatever that he was an authentic character, though a different being from that depicted by Longfellow. He was certainly the founder of the famous League of the Five Nations, more advanced in some of its social regulations than the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy itself. Mr. Lightall's view is that as between the five Iroquois tribes themselves he was originally a Mohawk who spent some years in Onondaga, and aperwards re-turned to his own "Nation." Field scholars now identify the Mohawks with the Hochelagans, who had been driven out from the Montreal country by Algonkins, assisted by Hurons of the West, shortly before the formation of the League." The description of their town, Hochelaga, by Jacques Cartier in 1535, and the subsequent disappearance is, as Mr. Longfellow says, "one of the most fairy-like tales in and the same might almost be said of "The Master of Life" in fiction.

I have not attempted to depict the recondite knowledge of Indian character-that mowledge which I have characterized as a gift-exhibited throughout this romance, far less the beauty and charm of its diction. There is a woven sweetness and sympathy and a restrained passion in almost every chapter to which no single quotation could do justice. It is a book which must be read as a whole in order to appreciate its full value as a presentment of "the chivalrous and reverent side" of the bygone Indian. It is not strange that the searching eye of those thinkers who would, rightly or wrongly, reconstruct our civilization ipon the basis of socialism should be turned upon the polity of the greatest aboriginal red What that polity might have developed into we can only conjecture But that there were elements of intellectual vigor, of moral purity, and of material progress, communal undoubtedly in some of amongst the Iroquois great nations of the plains, when the white man appeared upon the scene, there can be no manner of doubt. All in all, theirs is the most melancholy case in history of "arrested development." Who indeed has looked upon the noble countenances preserved by the pencil of Carlin and others-upon faces which men still alive have observed on the plains in the old days-without feeling that there was a great if repressed intellect behind them? It is a sorry history the conflict of the white and aboriginal races in North America, and it is a curious commentary upon it all that the reformer of today should be scarching into the social system of the Red Man of the past, and recognizing in some of its aspects a model for the coming age. Certainly these races produced great men of whom we have no record. Some we know of, and of these Hiawatha was perhaps the most advanced; a man indeed, like many a great one in former days who builded better than he knew. For who, asks our author at the conclusion of his story, "who was this savage that he should go down in history among the great and glorious world, whose work endures and lives? It might be enough that his soul was heroic, it might be enough that his thought was broad, that his heart was (Continued on Page Twelve)

## HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

FISHING RESORTS HANDY TO VIC-TORIA

> V.-Sooke Lake By Richard L. Pocock.

Whether Sooke Lake will ever afford Victorians an adequate water supply or not I know not, but that for many years to come it will afford those of them who care to go to it a fine supply of nice little trout of excellent flavor, and gamey little fighters withal, seems to me after a recent visit to the lake indis-

Sooke Lake trout do not run very large on an average, going about three and four to the pound, with occasional rather bigger ones; but they are very plentiful, they fight well when fished for by sportsmanlike methods, and they rise well to the artificial fly, reports and rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. It seems to me a great pity that on this beautiful little lake, where the fish, though strong little fellows, which give excellent sport on the finest tackle and the smallest sizes of flies, do not as a rule run very large, fishermen should resort to the method which appears to be most fashionable there just now in order to try and catch as many as possible without that element of sport entering into the affair which consists in exercising a little skill and also giving the fish a fighting chance. To skull-drag a teninch trout from the depths of the lake with a worm-baited hook at the end of a wire trace to which is attached a four or five inch "re-flector" spoon to attract the fishlet's attention seems to me to call for no skill at all, and to afford no sport at all, merely a joy in killing and possibly beating the other fellow in the number of fish brought home, and I must say I think (in common, I know, with some other anglers who habitually fish this lake) that such methods are hardly legitimate on a trout water where there is no need of such tactics for the sportsman to make a fair catch.

However, the chief point I wish to make at present is that the fly-fisherman contemplating a visit to this water need not be put off by hearing that the spoon and the worm are the only things with which trout may be caught there at this time of year. Indeed, if it came to a competition between an experienced and skillful fly-fisherman and the devotee of the reflector and the worm, I would be inclined to back the fly-fisherman, as my experience went to show that the fish would rise to a fly even towards the middle of a July day. Not that I made a very big basket, my attentions were too much divided between exploration. fishing and photography for that, but I hooked two fish at a cast twice during the morning and succeeded in landing the two on one occasion, losing one on the other. I found that near the edges of the reeds and where the deep water ended and the shallows began were the best places for trying the fly, and that almost any pattern of small fly presented without disturbance on the finest cast I could get in Victoria brought a response. July is scarcely the best month for trying fly-fishing, so I doubt not that earlier and later in the season the sport with the artificial fly in Sooke Lake must often be fast and furious.

Unfortunately the falls on the stream which flows from the lake into the salt waters of Sooke harbor are such as to prevent the pass-age of any fish through from the sea to the lake, or undoubtedly the fishing would be improved immensely, the trout which run up the lower waters of the river being noted for their big average size. I have never had an opportunity of seeing these falls, so do not know if it would be feasible to aid the passage of fish from the sea by the construction of fish ladders. If this could be done it seems reasonable to suppose that the average size of the Sooke Lake trout would be substantially increased.

Sooke Lake is a long way the most picturesque of the lakes in the comparatively near neighborhood of Victoria, and affords an ideal camping place for a summer holiday, a fact which is taken advantage of by not a few people already, and probably would be by much greater numbers did they but know what a charming spot it is and how easily reached.

Every Saturday afternoon in the season a stage leaves Cameron & Caldwell's stable on Johnson street direct for the lake, returning every Sunday afternoon about four o'clock. Those who do not wish to be bothered with for cabin accommodation at his place at the lakeside, called "The Maples," where he has a number of variously sized cabins picturesquely situated and fitted up with bunks and cooking utensils. The distance from Victoria by road is twenty odd miles and takes about four hours by stage. It goes without saying, of course, that the drive is a very picturesque one, the scenery being varied and impressive the one drawback possibly being the stiff climb to the summit each way, when our genial driver facetiously remarked that there was a little hill which he hoped the gentlemen would not mind walking to ease the horses. Still the walk afforded a change on a long drive and a chance to stretch one's legs.

The railroad can be taken as an alternative route to the lake, but this entails a walk or ride of some five or six miles from the track to the lake. However, it is a trip taken by many a cyclist fisherman who has only a single day at his disposal.

### A DAY OF DISASTERS.

It is a generally accepted fact that patience is a most necessary quality for the angler to possess-in fact, it should be as much a part of his stock in trade as his rod and reel. I am a very ardent fisherman, and yet I have never

credited myself with being the possessor of the smallest particle of that very desirable, virtue. On looking back, however, at a certain day I spent in pursuit of the wily trout on a remote loch I have come to the conclusion that I must have been a veritable Job to have ever taken a rod in my hands again. The day in question was an ideal one, but it is always the ideal days that prove disastrous. A considerable amount of rain had fallen during

the humble velocipede is a cheaper method of transit than the jaunting car, with its mercenary jarvey, and all went as merrily as the proverbial marriage bell till my bicycle punctured at the end of the first mile. Half an hour was spent in repairing the tyre, and no sooner had I started again than another puncture occurred, this time in the front wheel. I rode the rest of the way on the rim, which is calculated to have a jarring effect on one's

bad job, and, having put up our rods, we pushed off from the shore. Whether N. gave a lustier heave than was absolutely necessary, or whether I slipped on the damp boards, have never been able to discover; but the fact remains that I sat down with considerable violence on my rod, and neatly severed my top joint in two places. I smiled. I am in the habit of using every word in my vocabulary when I break a cast or lose a fly, which

THE MAPLES. Two FISHERMEN AND THEIR DAY'S Sooke CATCH SOOKELAKE LAKE

the last twenty-four hours, and N. and myself had every reason to expect that a large number of sea trout had found their way into the loch with the increased flow of water. Whether such was the case we were unable to discover, but they certainly gave no signs of

A SUMMER RESIDENCE ON SOOKE LAKE

We started off at midday on bicycles, it being a recognized and indisputable fact that

nerves, especially when a fifty-knot gale is blowing in one's face. In due course we arrived at the loch with our tempers severely frayed at the edges, and found that our boat was in use, and that the only craft at our disposal was a huge, unwieldy tub, with the lines of a packing case and a disposition to make as much leeway as a hop in a jug of beer. We, however, determined to make the best of a

is a foolish and extravagant procedure, as it leaves one in such a helpless predicament when anything real serious occurs. There was only one thing needed to make my cup of bitterness full to overflowing, and that was the discovery that I omitted to put my second top in the landing net handle, but this I was

THE LOWER NARROWS SOOKE LAKE

By the time I had fitted my rod up again

## The City of Brass

(By Rudyard Kipling.)

(Reprinted from the Morning Post, London)

Here was a people whom, after their works, thou shalt see wept over for their lost dominion; and in this palace is the last information respecting lords collected in the dust—"The Arabian Nights."

In a land that the sand overlays—the ways to

her gates are untrod— A multitude ended their days whose fates

were made splendid by God,

Till they grew drunk and were smitten with madness and went to their fall,

l of these is a story written; and Allah alone knoweth all!

When the wine stirred in their heart their

bosoms dilated, They arose to suppose themselves kings over

all things created-To decree a new earth at a birth without labor

or sorrow,
To declare: "We prepare it today and inherit tomorrow.'

They chose themselves prophets and priests

of minute understanding, Men swift to see done—and outrun—their ex-

tremest commanding—
Of the tribe which describe with a jibe the

perversion of Justice-

Pandars avowed to the crowd whatsoever its lust is.

Swiftly these pulled down the walls that their fathers had made them—

The impregnable ramparts around they razed

and relaid them

As playgrounds of pleasure and leisure with limitless entries,

And havens of rest for the idle where once walked the sentries:

And because there was need of more pay for

the shouters and marchers, They disbanded in face of their foeman their slingers and archers.

They replied to their well-wishers' fears—to their enemies' laughter,

Saying: "Peace! We have fashioned a God which shall save us hereafter,

We ascribe all dominion to man in his factions conferring,

And have given to numbers the Name of the

Wisdom unerring." They said: "Who has eaten by sloth? Whose

unthrift has destroyed him? He shall levy a tribute from all because none

have employed him." They said: "Who has toiled? Who hath

striven, and gathered possession? th given full

of transgression."
ey said: "Who is irked by the Law? They said:

Though we may not remove it,

If he lend us his all in this raid, we will set
him above it."

So the robber did judgment again on such as

displeased him, The slayer, too, boasted his slain, and the

judges released him.

As for their kinsmen far off, on the skirts of

the nation, They harried all earth to make sure none

escaped reprobation,

They awakened unrest for a jest, in their newly-born borders,

And jeered at the blood of their brethren betrayed by their orders.

They instructed the ruled to rebel, the ruler

to aid them; And since such as obeyed them not fell, their

Viceroys obeyed them. When the riotous set them at naught they said: "Praise the upheaval!

For the show and the word and the thought of Dominion is evil-

They unwound and flung from them with rage, as the rag that defiled them, The imperial gains of the age which their fore-

runners piled them.

They ran panting in haste to lay waste and embitter forever

The wellsprings of Wisdom and Strength which are Faith and Endeavor.

They nosed out and digged up and dragged forth and exposed to derision

All doctrine of purpose and worth and restraint and prevision:
And it ceased, and God granted them all things

for which they had striven, And the heart of a beast in the place of a man's

heart was given ...

When they were fullest of wine and most flagrant in error, t of the Sea rose a sign—out of Heaven a

Then they saw, then they heard, then they knew—for none troubled to hide it,

That an host had prepared their destruction: but still they denied it.

They denied what they dared not abide if it came to the trial, But the Sword that was forged while they lied

did not heed their denial, It drove home, and no time was allowed to the crowd that was driven,

The preposterous-minded were cowed-they thought time would be given.

There was no need of a steed nor a lance to pursue them;

It was decreed their own deed, and not chance, should undo them.

The tares they had laughingly sown were ripe to the reaping, The trust they had leagued to disown was re-

moved from their keeping. The eaters of other men's bread, the exempted from hardship, The excusers of impotence fled, abdicating

their wardship. For the hate they had taught through the

State brought the State no defender, And it passed from the roll of the nations in

headlong surrender. (Copyright, 1909, by Rudyard Kipling in U. S. A.)

finally completely overthrown at Clontarf.

pulling a lumbering barge against a gale of wind, so I took a turn at the oars while he fished. The wind, however, was so strong that it was impossible to cast with any degree of accuracy, but in a very few seconds he was rewarded with a smart tug that made his reel shriek, and after a scene of wild excitement it was discovered that the tail fly was fast in the blade of my oar. Unfortunately I was pulling a lusty stroke, and the discovery was made too late to save N.'s cast. I still maintain, however, that the fault was not mine; but N. has different views, though I think his opin-ion was prejudiced by the fact that he had forgotten his cast box, and was unable to replace the broken one. A sudden lurch then disclosed the fact that the tub had taken full advantage of the mo-mentary lull in rowing and making a steady ten knots an hour had deposited us on a lee

N. announced that he had had enough of

shore, having covered in three minutes the half mile we had gained after twenty minutes' hard rowing. I again took a spell at the oars; but, despite my efforts, we failed to reach the other side, and gradually drifted down the loch. N.'s casting, which, owing to the gale resembled Mayfly fishing with a blow line, was not rewarded with any degree of success; in fact, he seemed to spend the greater part of his time in replacing the flies, which cracked off with alarming frequency. At last we grated on the western end of the loch, having made a leeway of a mile and a half, as compared with twenty yards' headway, which rather spoilt my reputation as an oarsman. I then took a turn at casting, and almost important them took a turn at casting, and almost important them. then took a turn at casting, and almost immediately a misguided fish, evidently suffering from some affection of the eyes, took my tail fly, and, after circling the boat three times, was at last brought to the net. Unfortunately he was never lifted out, as N. missed his footing at the critical moment, and both trout and net disappeared.

We then mutually 'decided that fishing was poor sport, and wondered why we had wasted so many hours on such a futile and exasperating pastime. Taking down our rods, we manned the oars, and with lusty strokes shot out into the lake on our return journey, but at the end of ten minutes we found that we had not shot far. Judging by the work we had put in, we expected to see the shore fading away into the blue distance, and we were therefore somewhat pained to find it only twenty yards off. At last by hugging the side, we managed, after the most strenuous labor to creep up the lake till we were within 100 feet of the landing stage.

"A few more lusty strokes will do it," said N.; and they did, for my first lusty stroke snapped my oar in half like a carrot, and I shot backwards off the seat into 6 inches of water that covered the bottom boards, while the barge, revelling in its new-found freedom, careered off in the teeth of the gale. Ten minutes would have seen us back where we had started, and then N. did a gallant thing. Without pausing to remove his clothing he snatched the painter and jumped over the side. I was just trying to work up a pretty little speech for breaking the news to his widow when N.'s voice recalled me to more mundane matters, and I then found that he was standing in the lake with the water up to his knees and dragging the boat shorewards. I learnt afterwards that the loch is of a uniform depth of 2 1-2 feet, except in one spot, which N. knew well, so his deed was not so gallant as I at first thought.

Once ashore, and having left the terrors of the deep behind us, we were confronted with the horrors of a wet and greasy road, a punctured bicycle, and a head wind, for the gale had veered round in a most unaccommodat-ing manner. We decided not to risk it, and, having discovered that a small wayside station lay a mile to our left, we hurried along the track to intercept the train that, according to N.'s time-table, was now due. The going was very rough, and not by any means going was very rough, and not by any means improved by the heavy downpour of rain that then set in, but we arrived at the station just as the train came round the curve. "I hope it stops here," said N., panting for breath. "Don't you know?" I gasped, in horror-struck voice. "No," he replied; "my timetable doesn't show this station at all. If it doesn't pull up here we are a mile out of our way, the gale's blowing harder than ever, and the rain doesn't look like stopping." The rain did not stop, neither did the train, and rain did not stop, neither did the train, and over the miseries of the return journey I will draw a veil.-Scudamore Jarvis, in The Field.

### THE BIRTH OF NATIONS

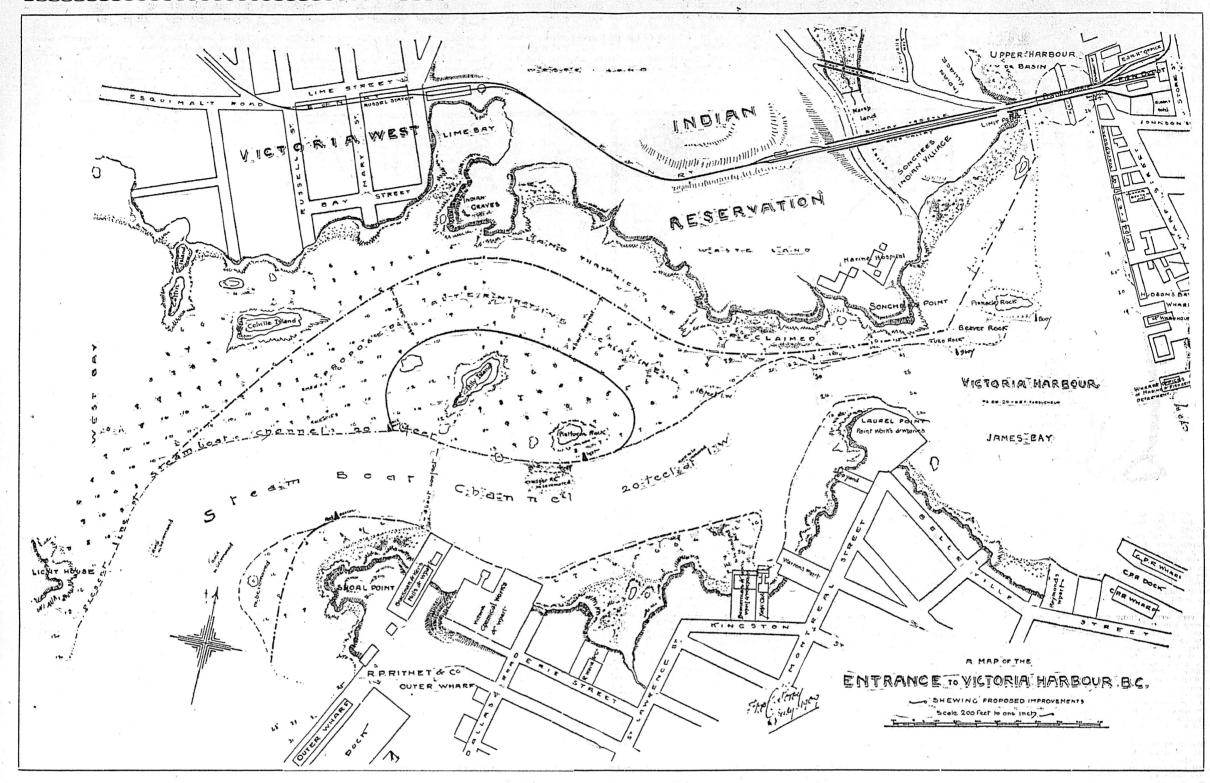
(Continued from Page Four)

for they believed that they might thus succeed in surreptiously fixing a grasp upon the Irish soil, and might be able to oppress the Irish people again . . . The three captains, therefore, coming from the ports of Norway, landed in Ireland with their followers, as if for the purpose of establishing trade; and there, with the consent of the Irish, who were given to peace, they took possession of some seaboard places, and built three cities thereon, to wit: Dublin, Waterford and Limerick.

Dublin remained in the hands of the Norsemen for more than three hundred years, and thirty-five Scandinavian kings governed it in succession. It became a very important city and a centre of active commerce. Even as late as 1650 we are told that most of the merchats of Dublin claimed descent from the first Norwegian Irish king, Olaf Kwaran.

About the eleventh century the power of the Norsemen began to wane and they were

## F HARBOR II



The original proposition submitted by the Inner Harbor Association to the Dominion Government, was to straighten out the present tortuous steamboat channel by carrying a line from Songhees Point to Pelly Island, continued westward by a sweep to the neighborhood of the light house, removing that mass of rock forming a portion of Pelly Island, Plesfor Rock, Dredger Rock, Pin Rock and other obstructions more or less submerged.

Considering the class of shipping navigating these waters, fast moving vessels meeting tugs with scows and booms of logs, etc., all of which are rapidly increasing in number, this narrow tortuous channel is at all times more or less dangerous and it is absolutely necessary to widen and straighten out the bends, remove these obstructions, or, in the alternative, segregate the incoming from the outgo-

In years gone by the seagoing vessels that entered the harbor always took the channel at the north of Pelly Island, the present passage to the south not then being practicable, and the Association suggests the re-opening of this channel, so as to separate the incoming from the outgoing traffic at this point of danger a practicable and financial solution of the difficulty.

The new channel would be about 775 yards long by about 100 yards wide, with a depth of 16 feet at low water. As a matter of fact this zero only occurs about 18 times in

the year and does not exceed a total of 36 hours. By actual borings we know that rock is met at the western edge of the proposed channel at about 16 feet below low water and that there is about 8 feet of dredgable material above it. We may infer that spurs of rock shoot out from Colville Island, Pelly Island and one or two other points, sloping off into the proposed channel and disappearing below the 16-foot level, the rest being dredgable material, the cost of removal of which would be about \$80,000 as against a possible \$200,000 to straighten the channel efficiently. By a further expenditure of about \$10,500, a revetment wall could be built to reclaim about 11 acres of foreshore south of the Reserve with a frontage of about 700 yards in deep water, a most

important commercial asset, of the value of at least \$35,000 to \$60,000 and enhancing the value of the waste land to the rear. Docks might be formed here, where the bottom is dredgable and Lime Bay might be opened up

as a basin.

The rocky centre between the two channels might be converted into an island by erecting revetment walls, at a cost of about \$15,000 and filling in with the waste material at small expense, giving an area of about 11 acres of very valuable land with a frontage of nearly a thousand yards. A dock or bay could be formed at the north side and this property developed into an asset of from

On the other hand, it is a reasonable sup-

cial centre with about a hundred thousand inhabitants, that the business of the port and the needs of shipping will increase still more rapidly and that it is therefore not desirable to sacrifice any water area that can possibly be made available and that no steps should be taken towards the promotion of the island the work being confined to the development of the channel.

This amendment to the Association's original scheme for the improvement of the harbor would not only be a very great advantage and provide valuable additional facilities to the shipping of the port but would prove a sound financial proposition and more economical than the scheme originally formulated.

## Old-Time Adventure

-G. Millar, Jos. Gray, E. Fish, G. Richardson, W. Simms and H. Wain, who had been on Vancouver island about two months, and La Fleur, a French-Canadian—being dissatisfied with their condition, made up their minds to try the land of the Free. Expropriating a canoe from the head of James Bay, they carried it to Clover Point; after hiding it they went back for their goods and provisions. As a measure of safety they at once embarked and made for Trial Island, where they lay till daybreak, when they started across the straits making land a little below Dungeness. Having rested a while they paddled up the coast and put up at night in a deserted Indian build-There the Indians at Dungeness must have seen them land for they came down in force, some of them armed with swords. La Fleur being able to speak a little Chinook asked them the way to Nesqually. They said if they would go to their camp they would show

When they got there they ran their canoe high and dry, took all their goods and put them in Capt. Brotchie's cabin and as good as made them prisoners. They were not allowed to go anywhere without an escort. H. Wain had his violin with him and while in the cabin played to the Indians, and perhaps to cheer themselves a bit. Whether the Indians were charmed is an open question, but finally they agreed to let them go taking some of their

satisfy and nearly got away with the lot. When pushing off one of the Indians snatched the cap off W. Simms' head, but they did not stop for that, but pushed on and landed on the lee of Smith's Island where they spent the night. Here some one slept on the violin, reducing it to kindling wood. Some explanation is here necessary about Brotchie's cabin. Capt. Brotchie was master of the ship Albion, and was cutting and loading up with spars for England. For convenience of his men he built a cabin and for defence he had taken the swords ashore. Some soldiers deserting from Steilacoom arrived at his camp and he either took or sent them back. Or the principle that "one good turn deserves another" they reported him cutting spars. Officers were sent down who seized the vessel and she was taken to San Francisco where she was sold and bro-ken up for firewood. This accounts for the Indians having swords as Capt. Brotchie left everything in the cabin behind him.

Leaving Smith's Island all went well till nearing Point Wilson; they fell in with an old Indian and squaw out fishing. They did not like their company and tried to paddle away from them, but the two Indians had no difficulty in keeping up with them. They then left them and paddling very fast and taking a shortcut, roused a camp of Indians near where Port Townsend now is. At that time there was nobody there but Indians. Quite a

few canoes came out after them and convoyed them in. As soon as they got ashore the scramble commenced. They were picked clean. An Indian was after a pair of pants which C. shot Fish if he had not been shouted to to let They gave back a little tea and a double barrel shotgun belonging to George Richard-Their dunnage all gone, they had nothing to sit on save some billets of wood for the remainder of their trip. Rather discouraged, they started again but after pulling some distance, they hauled the cance up on the bank for the night. Rain coming on, nothing to cat, and no covering, they were a sorry looking lot, and small wonder if they thought of the flesh pots left behind. On leaving in the morning they got into strong tide rips and but for La Fleur who understood the management of a canoe, would most certainly have been drowned. They were able to get ashore and after waiting till the sea went down, pulled across to a large island just opposite. Here George Millar who had on two shirts, traded one of them to an Indian for a salmon, which they cooked in their teapot. No salmon ever tasted as good before nor since. They were unfortunately on the wrong side of the island, and after pulling nearly all day could not see any outlet. After resting a while, they started again and saw some Indians putting ashore apparently to camp for the night. When the Indians saw them they put out again and met them. La Fleur asked them the way to Nesqually, offering them the canoe if they would take them there. This they agreed to do. When

they camped for the night they kept watch for fear the Indians would leave them in the lurch. Next morning two Indians went into their canoe with them, leaving the others behind. In the month of May, 1850, six Englishmen goods as ransom, but they were very hard to S. Millar, Jos. Gray, E. Fish, G. Richardson, satisfy and nearly got away with the lot. Fish was holding onto. Another Indian was putting an arrow on his bow and would have the Indians' dried clams and found them quite a luxury, so much so that they would have finished them had not the Indians taken them away. They had a long pull that day. Passing Steilacoom they saw the Albion, Capt. Brotchie's vessel, at anchor there. They wanted something to cat badly but as they were not far now from Nesqually and soon reaching the trail leading to the fort, they gave the Indians the canoe and started for the fort. When about half way they met a gentleman named Scarth, an old servant of the company. They told him they had little to eat for three days, when he set his klootchman cooking scones for them. They could scarcely wait till they were cooked. Their hunger appeased, they soon reached the fort only to find that they had jumped "from the frying-pan into the from one fort to another.

The late Dr. Tolmie was manager of the fort. He received them very kindly, gave them plenty of food and all they required for the night and said he would see them in the morning. When he saw them he told them that as they were on American soil he could not compel them, but he strongly advised them for their own sakes to go back, as there were only a few straggling settlers, and there was absolutely nothing for them to do. They held a pow-wow and agreed to go back on cer-tain terms. One of which was that nothing was to be said about their having run away

and a few things were just to go on the same as if they had never left. He wrote two copies of the agreement, one for them and one for the company, which they carried out to the letter. Dr. Tolmie arranged with Capt. Dixon and six Indians to take them down provided a large d all that was necessary for the trip Capt. Dixon said he would get their goods back from the Port Townsend Indians but when he was there he allowed them to steal the meat out of the pot, as it was being cooked for supper.

Arriving in Victoria they took their station in their old quarters in the fort. After waiting about two weeks till things quieted down or were forgotten, they went to the store for a supply of clothes. Mr. Moffet, who was serving in the store, refused them. They went then to Mr. Douglas who gave them an order to get what they wanted, and from that time all went well. Thus ended their adventure, but with no better terms.

La Fleur did not come back from Nesqually. C. Fish had his arm blown off while firing a salute on receipt of the news that James Douglas had been appointed governor, from the effects of which he died. As far as known those now living are George Richardson, W. Simms and H. Wain, all resident in Victoria.

"I suppose, Henry," said the old gentleman to the new son-in-law, "that you are aware the cheque for £1,000 I put among your wedding gifts was merely for effect." "Oh, yes, sir," responded the cheerful Henry, "and the effect was excellent. The bank cashed it this morning without a word."



In the great rifle matches at Bisley in England the Canadians did splendid shooting. They have beaten all the riflemen of the Empire and won the Kolapore Cup. This is something of which we may all feel proud. While we may hope that it will be long before the volunteers of the Empire will need to use their rifles except in friendly matches, it is well to know that if danger should arise our own men could lead in its defence.

gry and cold. Just one lady told another story. She came from Belgium, where there are more people to the square mile than anywhere in Europe, and yet she says no one wants work and all are well paid.

All those ladies thought canada was a splendid country and British Columbia a rich and very beautiful province. Every one here should, they think, be very happy. Still there were a great many who disliked to see their people coming to work in Canada's fields

A very terrible thing has been discovered about the Lampson street school. For the sake of saving money to be paid for honest work and good material the builders, so it is said, put up a shell that might any day have fallen down on the teachers and children. Fortunately, before the building began to get old it had to be enlarged and those whose duty it was to superintend the preparations saw that the walls would not bear any more weight. If the statements made prove true the man responsible for the fraud will be punished.

Everybody will be glad to hear that Everybody will be glad to hear that a ride to Esquimalt will only cost five cents after the first of next month. It seems hard to believe that a city could get along without tram cars. Yet when your fathers and mothers were children citles much larger than Victoria had to depend upon horses to take people from one part of the city to another. It would then have cost many times five cents to travel as far as from Oak Bay to Esquimalt.

The Indians of the Skeena river are discontented and angry. They do not like to see the white settlers coming in to the valley. They claim very large tracts of land and want to be allowed to roamabout where they become

be allowed to roamsabout where they please.

The Indian commissioners have gone to see them and there have been meetings. They will not be allowed to attack the white settlers but everything possible will be done to satisfy their reasonable claims. The Indians of the Coast are much better off in some ways for the coming of the white men. They learn how to work and are well paid for what they do. But some of them learn to drink and do other wicked things which ruin them even faster than their bad and foolish teachers. This is the disgrace foolish teachers. This is the disgrace our people.

In almost all foreign countries the children learn to speak another lan-guage beside their own and all of these women could make themselves English. When we renumber that Canada is nearly as large as all of Europe except Russia, and that each of our provinces is far larger than many of their countries, we will see the need of this. We can travel thousands of miles among people of our own race and speech, but an Englishman, an Italian, a Dane or a Norwegian finds another language spoken as soon as he leaves his own country and at the very most can only go a few hundred miles before he finds himself forced to speak and unly go a few hundred miles before n finds himself forced to speak and un derstand another tongue

For a long time French was

Victoria has had a great many visitors lately. Some of these are known all over Canada, and others came from distant countries. A great many noted women came first. Some of these were foreigners, some Englishwomen and some Canadians, with one or two from the United States. Nearly all of them are busy when at home, trying to make poor people more comfortable and happy, earing for orphans, teaching or training young people to able and happy, earing for orphans, teaching or training young people to work, looking after unfortunate boys and girls whose minds are weak or doing something else to help those who need help. Almost all of them thought that Canadians were a happy people. Here there are very few poor people. It made one sorry to hear them nearly all say that there were many poor in their countries. That is, people so poor that they were hun-

"All those ladies thought Canada was a splendid country and British Columbia a rich and very beautiful province. Every one here should, they think, be very happy. Still there were a great, many who disliked to see their people coming to work in Canada's fields and ollies. and cities.

Then there was the Teachers' Asso

Then there was the Teachers' Association meeting. Teachers from all over Canada and very noted men from the United States came to tell each other their plans of teaching and to help one another to do better work when they all reached their own schools after the holidays. Among others was Dr. Jas. Robertson, of the fine new agricultural school at St. Anne's de Bellevue, near Montreal. Here men and women are taught to farm. There is a normal school there, too, and a domestic science school as well. This is Macdonald College, It is a place where those who have received a good education in the high schools are taught to do things. A great many people in this who have received a good education in the high schools are taught to do things. A great many people in this great big country of ours must work with their hands. There are farms to till, railroads to build, canals to make, mines to work and a thousand other things before the land is all settled. Then we must all be fed and clothed. Before that is done many skilful hands, as well as strong bodies must be employed. We will need, of course, doctors and lawyers, writers and ministers. All will need training and education. But men and women in Canada must learn to work in the very best way if this country is ever to be a great nation. This is what Professor Robertson teaches. This is the reason we have manual training schools and designing, brushwork, sewing and cooking in our schools. The boys and girls of Victoria ought to be very glad to learn that Dr. Robertson was much pleased with their work. He thinks that the manual work, the drawings and the painting in Victoria schools is very good, and that all the boys and girls should be very proud of Miss Mills, and of all the teachers who take so much pains with them. This praise is of great value for this gentleman has seen such work in the Schools in many parts of the world and has studied it very carefully.

It is long since the English decided that the people should the laws and that the king : the laws and that the king should rule according to them. If the accounts of the struggles which led up to this were taken out of English history there would, in most books, be little left. Since the days of the Stuarts no king has wanted to rule alone. But the English people won their freedom sten by sten. When alone. But the English people won their freedom step by step. When one privilege had been gained it was sometimes hundreds of years before sometimes hundreds of years the people wanted more power. the people wanted more power. Then it was usually because some king was not satisfied to leave things as they were, but wanted to take from them the freedom their forefathers had won that he lost the power he already had. Sometimes, as in the case of Charles I. or James the II., he lost the throne.

But among Eastern nations changes

sadors. His little son, twelve years old, has been appointed ruler in his stead. He has been forced to leave, his father and mother and it is said he has been very unhappy. He will be sent to England to be educated and a regent will be appointed in his place. Whether either the Turks or Persians are wise enough to rule themselves remains to be seen. Unlike England in past centuries they have the example of many countries to follow.

England and Russia have agreed to watch that no harm shall come to the people of Persia if the Government is not strong enough to enforce the laws Just how Russia can help to set another, nation free while there is an other nation fre'e, while there is so much tyranny at home is hard to understand.

It seems as if the time was coming soon when no country in the world will be governed by one man. Yet nations have been great and happy under the rule of noble and wise, just and loving kings.

RAGSHOP KIDS

Miss Wragg's school for girls was situated on the extreme edge of the little town of Millborough. It was a large building, and had had a neat garden in front and a large play-ground at the back. Beyond the school, which was politely called "The Gables" on the prospectuses and vulgarly named the "Rag-shop" by the young gentlemen of Dr. Parls's Academy, there were no more houses; but a long, straight road led away into the country—a region of cottages, wild flowers, and mud, where the school was taken to walk "in crocodile" on fine half-holidays, when Mademoiselle could be persuaded to forget her dread of unattended cows and dirty shoes.

On the same side of the road as The Gables, a little nearer the town, stood the college where forty or fifty of the sons of Millborough received a sound classical, education, under the guidance of Dr. Parls, a very learned gentleman, who wrote lesson books, wore cap and gown, and had at least six letters after his name.

gentleman, who wrote lesson books, wore cap and gown, and had at least six letters after his name.

The study of the classics did not prevent the "Parasites," as the young ladies of the Rag-shop nicknamed the boys of the Fourth form, from employing their leisure moments in persecuting those harmless damsels on their way to and from school, and one summer term a deadly feud raged between the two schools, which provided much conversation in the corner of the playground during the interval for recreation.

"But, I say, do tell us what happened yesterday, someone," begged Muriel Ray, who, with a particular friend hooked on to each arm, was strolling near an animated group of girls. They were immediately admitted into the circle, who were quite willing to be communicative.

"Well, I'll tell you," began Jean Welldoh eagerly. "You see, ever since last term, when those awful Parasites let off fireworks through the cloakroom window—"

"I never heard about that!" interrupted Mabel, the girl on Muriel's right arm.

"No, because you weren't here. It

right arm.

"No, because you weren't here. It was last term, I tell you. There was a little hole in the cloakroom window down by the ground. And one dark afternoon, when we were all getting ready to go home, and supposed to be silent, they stuck a squib or something through it and we all shricked, and Mademoiselle raged round, putting all our names down. She made more noise than anybody."

"Yes, and then she went and told Miss Wragg that I'd let off the squib, because I was putting on my boots just over the hole, As if I wasn't half-choked, by the awayd smell!" interrupted Daisy Gray.
"Never mind! We all got our half-

"Never mind! We all got our half-holiday taken off next day. Don't you remember how furious. Miss Dennis was because she had to stop in and give us lessons " said Nancy Neale, a little girl with a mop of fluffy halr, "Ah! but we paid them out," chuckled Jean, jumping about in her excitement. "We sent invitations to breakfast from Mrs. Paris—just to the ones who played that trick, you know. We got Irene to write them for us, because she writes grown-up,

and she'll do anything for chocolate creams. Oh, dear! It was too killing to see them marching up to the college front door at five minutes to eight in their best Etons, looking as if butter wouldn't melt in their mouths."

"I sliculd have thought even Parasttes would have had more sense," restless would have had more sense," re-

"I sliculd have thought even Parasites would have had more sense," remarked Mabel."

"Well, you see, the Doctor Invites the Sixth to breakfast sometimes," explained Dalsy. "My brother Norman has to go, and he doesn't like it a bit. But, of course, it's an honor. But fancy the conceit of the Fourth thinking the Doctor'd invite them!"

"And ever since," continued Jean, "they've been lying in wait for us with water-pistols. Yesterday afternoon we got half-drowned."

"Because, you see, we weren't going to stand it any longer; so we made a rush at them and boxed a few of their cars, and so the pistols went off in the scrimmage."

"And the worst of all was," put in Nancy plaintively, "that my mother was watching all the time! Oh! she was angry when I got home. I only wish all your mothers had seen you. It wasn't fair for me to get all the scolding. And to be sent to bed, too! And then, of course, Mother had to write to Miss Wragg and got us all into a row. But I never told of any of you."

"I shouldn't think you did! Horrid little sneak you'd have been if you had!" said Dalsy, who felt that, having come off worst in the squib episode, she at least deserved to escape the consequences this time.

"Don't forget the revenge committee this afternoon at Farmer Craik's field, and don't forget the refreshments," commanded Jean, as a bell called them all indoors.

It was a beautiful afternoon at the end of May, and a half-hollday as well, and soon after lunch seven girls of different sizes and ages, between ten and thirteen, were walking aeross the fields a mile beyond The Gables, and skirting the wood which surrounded an old mansion, known as Milborough Hall.

"We've got to find specimens for botany lesson, remember," said Jean, stopping to put a bit of wood-sorrel into a small tin case which she carried.

"Yes, but let's hurry on to the hay-stack and get the committee and the refreshments over. I'm hungry," said Jean, stopping to put a bit of wood-sorrel into a small tin case which she carried.

"Yes, but let's hurry on to

of moments for the other six to follow. Naney at first declared she dare not climb a ladder; but two girls held it to keep it from shaking, while two more pushed her up, and Jean clawed her from above. So she was soon planted in the middle, with the others round her to keep her from falling over the edge. There was safety in being on the top of the stack, because, snuggled down in the little alcove which had been cut out, they were not claimly seen, and quite escaped the notice of two Parasites, who presently arrived rather hot and breathless at the foot of the stack, and fung themselves down to rest under its shelter. Lance Weldon and his clum, Tom well of the stack, and fung themselves down to rest under its shelter. Lance Weldon and his clum, Tom well of the stack, and fung themselves down to rest under its shelter. Lance Weldon and his clum, Tom two down to rest under its shelter. Lance Weldon and his clum, Tom two down to rest under its shelter. Lance welldon and his clum, Tom the wood. They were both keen on natural history, and seldom did a fine half-holiday looking for birds eggs in the wood. They were both keen on natural history, and seldom did a fine half-holiday come round but they were prowiling among the shrubs and climbing the trees in this forbidden region, or hiding from their sworn foethed shad helf provided their treasures.

"It was a close shave with old Gamey this time," chuckled Lance, as he stretched himself out lazily. "He's getting to know us now. I shouldn't wonder if he twigs we're college chaps soon." And he took a crumpled bundle out of his pocket, which proved to be the blue cap worn by Dr. Parls's pupils, and carefully suppressed when the buc cap worn by Dr. Parls's pupils, and carefully suppressed when the buc cap worn by Dr. Parls's pupils, and carefully suppressed when the best was a close shave with old Gamey this time," chuckled Lance, as he stretched himself out lazily. "He's getting to know us now. I shouldn't wonder if he twigs we're college chaps soon." And he took a crum

side of the stack which was farthest from the wood, they chatted comfortably while they overhauled their treasures.

"It was a close shave with old Gamey this time," chuckled Lance, as he stretched himself out lazily. "He's getting to know us now. I shouldn't wonder if he twigs we're college chaps soon." And he took a crumpled bundle out of his pocket, which proved to be the blue cap worn by Dr. Paris's pupils, and carefully suppressed when likely to assist the gamekeeper in identifying the young trespassers.

"Well, we weren't after the old duffer's pheasants," said Tom, arranging his treasures. "We weren't doing a bit of harm, so he's no business bothering after our names and addresses. Anyhow, we gave him some exercise this afternoon. He won't get any further today, I should think."

"Tell you what! Let's go up that ladder," said Lance, suddenly struck with an idea. "It'll be jolly decent among the hay, and as safe as bed if he does track us. He'd never think of coming up there."

"Right you are. Go on. I'll be after you in a sec.," assented Tom, critically examining a wood-pigeon's egg. So Lance nimbly scaled the ladder; but before Tom was ready to follow he was down by his friend's side again, choking with laughter.

"There's a swarm of Rag-shop kids up there," he explained. "Half a dozen of them all talking at once. One kid's laying down the law like a good one. I heard something about Parasites and water-pistols."

"Why didn't you plunge into the middle of them and make them sit up a bit?" asked Tom.

"I' know a trick worth two of that. I've softly taken away the ladder. They'll be in a blue runk when they ind it's gone and we've got them in our power. So now we'll await events, and when they want to come down we'll dictate our own terms. What shall we make them promise, do you vote?"

"Let's see. They must curtsey every "Let's see. They must curtsey every time they meet a Parasite in the street, and—oh! we'll insist on their going up to the Dector to apologize."

The two boys had not long to wait before the first event happened. They were still talking and laughing unconcernedly behind the stack when a hot, red face appeared round the corner, and a husky voice announced—

(To be continued next week)

(To be continued next week).

### FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

The Cat's Tea-party Five little pussy-cats, invited out to

tea, Cried, "Mother, let us go. Oh, do! for

Cried, "Mother, let us go. Oh, do! for good we'll surely be!
We'll wear our bibs and hold our things as you have shown us how—Spoons in right paws, cups in left—and make a pretty bow;
We'll always say, 'Yes, if you please,' and 'Only half of that!'"
'Then go, my darling children," said the happy mother cat.

The five little pussy-cats went out that night to tea,
Their heads were smooth and glossy, their talls were swinging free;
They held their things as they had learned, and tried to be polite—
With snowy bibs beneath their chins they were a pretty sight.

The five little pussy-cats went out that night to tea,
Their heads were smooth and glossy, their talls were swinging free;
They held their things as they had learned, and tried to be polite—
With snowy bibs beneath their chins they were a pretty sight.

But, alas! for manners beautiful and coats as soft as silk,
The moment that the little kits were asked to take some milk
They dropped their spoons, forgot to bow, and—oh, what do you think?
They put their noses in their cups, and all began to drink!
Yes, every naughty little kit set up a meow for more,
They knocked the teacups over, and scampered through the door!

"I should say about one in three hundred."
"Then gold weighing six hundred pounds in Nome could not possibly weigh over five hundred and ninety-eight pounds here, could it?"

"It is needless to say that Stevens was acquitted on this evidence. His former partners were so sorry of their recent suspicion, and so eager to make amends, that they not only paid him the salary they had promised, but set him up in business from their ample funds.

This fact is peculiar but perfectly in accord with reason. It is recognized by the United States Government. Every time bullion is sent from Washington to the New Orleans mint, a certain amount of weight is lost in

hey knocked the teacups over, scampered through the door!

## The Discontented Tadpole

A silly Tadpole sat down and cried till the pool in which he lived rose and overflooded its banks, "What's wrong?" asked Grandfather Frog, who had charge of all the chil-dren.

dren.
"I don't like being a Tadpole—I
want to be a frog!" wailed the little

want to be a frog!" wailed the little chap.

Grandfather Frog frowned at him.
"Keep still; you know nothing about it." he said. "Stay young while you can, and whatever you are be contented and happy."

But the stilly Tadpole fretted and worked till he really did turn into a frog long before the others of his age. He was so proud he hopped on the bank to show off before the other tadpoles who had to stay in the water, and he strutted about till suddenly he saw them all dodge and hide. He tried to go, too, but not being quite used to legs yet, he was awkward, and a boy leaned down and caught him!
"What a fine little frog;" said the boy; "guess I'll take you home."
"Oh, oh, oh!" cried the Frog: "I don't like being a Frog—I want to be a tadpo-ole!"
"You should have been satisfied as you were and this wouldn't have happened." Grandfather Frog created.

yor were and this wouldn't have hap-pened." Grandfather Frog croaked out. "I'm sorry for you, but it's good-bye!"

It was. The frog had to live all the rest of his life in a nasty tin-box, and he wished every minute he'd been satisfied as he was,

Stevens, and so had it rewelghed twice; but with the same result each time.

Reassured as they were of his guilt, and having contempt for such ingratitude, they immediately swore out a warrant for his arrest. He all the time protested his innocence; but was not able to account for the loss.

The poor fellow was thrown into prison and held for trial. Not having any money or friends, he gave up all hope of being acquited, as the circumstantial evidence seemed absolutely against him. A young lawyer was appointed by the Court to defend him. This young man, Thaddeus Wayne by name, set to work on the seemingly hopeless job with great enthusiasm, as he had few clients, anyhow, and plenty of time.

The case was soon called and all the circumstantial evidence set forth. Wayne did not even question a witness.

When all the testimony was in.

Wayne did not even question a witness.
When all the textimony was in, Wayne requested the Judge to allow him to qualify Samuel L. Johnson, teacher of physics in a high school, as an expert witness. The Judge, not seeing any relation of physics to the theft, was about to refuse the young man, when a peculiar glimmer in the latter's eye persuaded him to humor the boy. Johnson was placed on the stand, and the following colloquy ensued:

stand, and the following colloquy ensued:

"With what does physics deal?"

"With natural phenomena, or the changes in the state or condition of matter."

"Does the weight of a person change

"Does the weight of a person change

as he changes his location on the earth?"
"Yes."

"Just how does that happen and how much does the weight change?" "The weight of any body is greatest at the poles of the earth, as they are The weight of any body is greatest at the poles of the earth, as they are the nearest points to the center. It gets less and less the farther we travel toward the equator; for we go away from the center. This effect is enhanced by the rotation of the earth, bodies tending to fly off more at the equator than near the poles. The combination of these two makes a body weigh one two-hundred-and eighty-ninth less at the equator than at the poles, and a proportionate amount for distances between."

"About what fraction of its weight would a body lose in going from Cape Nome, Alaska, to San Francisco?"

"I should say about one in three hundred."

ington to the New Orleans mint, a certain amount of weight is lost in the mere act of transit. So, in order to get the same amount of metal in each coin, compensating weights or those specially calibrated have to be used, or else special scales. If the weights are made at Washington and sent to New Orleans of course they will lose in weight also and will weight rue on a pair of balances. But spring true on a pair of balances. But spring true on a pair of balances. But spring balances cannot be used.

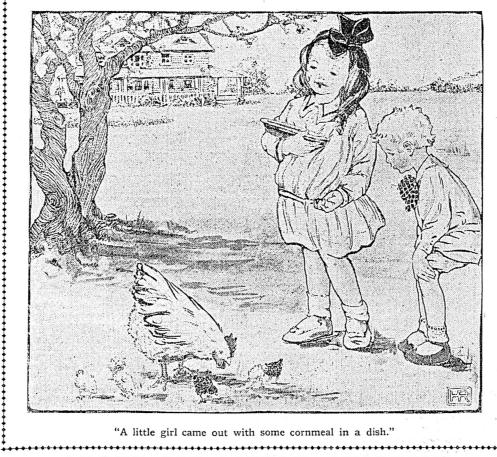
### The Swiss Guards Who Did Their Duty

The Swiss have often been noted for brave deeds, but one of those we like to think about most was done by Swiss soldiers far away from their, own beautiful Lake Lucerne, in Paris, in 1792, the year of the Revolution.

The French kings had learned to rely on the Swiss, and had formed a guard of honor of trusty yeoman from Lucerne and other contons, and called Lucerne and other cantons, and called t "Les Gardes du Rol."

When the mob stormed the Tuiler-les Palace, where the royal family were, on August 10th, 1792, the Swiss Guards stood firm at their posts, defending with their lives King Louis XVI, and his queen, so that the men who were thirsting for their blood could only reach them over the bodies of the Swiss. One after another the soldiers were massacred, fighting bravely till two battallons were overcome, and when the rest fell, on September 2nd and 3rd, the Swiss Guards were almost wiped out.

Mrs. Emily Williamson, a famous ed-cator, and clubwoman, died in Eliza-



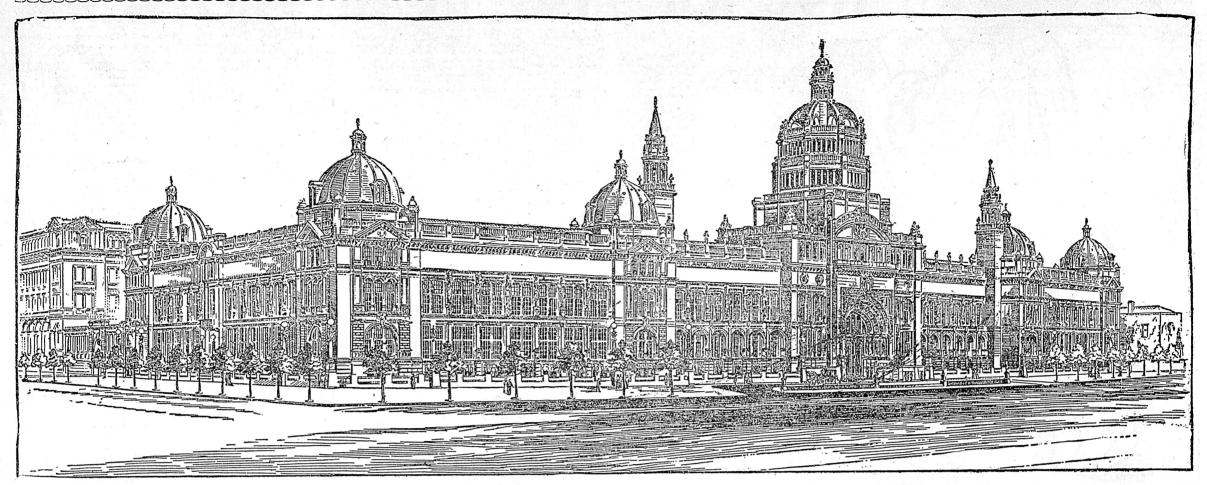
## ABOUT SIX LITTLE CHICKENS

But among Eastern nations changes come more quickly, when they come at all. For centuries the people are content to be ruled by the will of one man. Then all at once they throw off his yoke and try to rule themselves. This was done in Japan and very suddenly the nation became great. It was tried in Persia. The Shah gave the people a parliament. During his lifetime all went well. When, a few years ago his son succeeded him, he wanted to get back the power of the old Emperors and to punish his enemics as he pleased.

In the meantime Turkey drove Abdul Hamid off the throne because, after promising his people freedom, he plotted to take it from them. The Persians have followed the example of the Turks and forced Mohammed All, the weak' and tyrannical Shah, to seek refuge with the Russian ambas-

## Victoria and Albert Museum: New Buildings

Architect: Sir Aston Webb, R.A.



The new buildings have a frontage of 720 feet to Cromwell road and 275 feet to Exhibition road; the total length of the perimeter of the site is occupied by three storeys of side-lighted galleries, the fourth floor galleries being top-lighted; the remainder of the site is covered with top-lighted courts. The total length of these galleries alone is three-quarters of a mile, but including the long gallery of two floors that runs down the centre of the building the galleries in the new building are just one mile in length, while the top-lighted courts have a superficial area of 6,500 square yards, or nearly 1 1-2 acres.

The front entrance has a great portal finished by an opening lantern of the outline of an Imperial Crown to mark its character as a great national building.

The two passenger lifts are marked externally by the two turrets filling in the re-entering angles of the front, and supporting the central lantern. The front is faced with especially selected Portland stone, with the free introduction of red brick in the frieze and piers in sympathy with the buildings already erected.

The scheme of sculptured decoration on the front includes statues of 32 famous British artists and craftsmen, the names of each being clearly carved on each pedestal.

On the Exhibition road front are ten craftsmen, on the Cromwell road front in the centre ten painters, on the west flank six sculptors, and on the east flank six architects. Four of these statues, Millais, Watts, Leighton, and Constable, were executed by four students of the College of Art under Professor Lanteri viz.:—Messrs. S. Boyes, V. Hill, R. Goulden, and J. A. Stevenson. The remainder of the commissions for these statues were given in pairs to the following sculptors:—Messrs. Lynn Jenkins, Paul Montford, S. W. Babb, G. Bayes, A. Broadbent, W. S. Frith, J. Gamble, E. G. Gillick, A. H. Hodge, A. B. Pegram, J. W. Rollins, R. Shepherd, A. G. Walker, and O. Wheatley.

The figure of Fame on the lantern and the two in the buttresses below, representing Architecture and Sculpture, are by Professor Lanteri, of the Royal College of Art.

The statue of Queen Victoria, with her supporters, St. Michael and St. George, the statue of the Prince Consort under the arch, and the figures of Knowledge and Inspiration on either side of the entrance, are all by Mr. Alfred Drury, A.R.A., as also are the carved

panels in the Archivolt, bearing a quotation in letters of gold from Sir Joshua Reynolds's discourses, "The excellence of every art must consist in the complete accomplishment of its purpose"

The curved spandrils over the arch representing Truth and Beauty are by Sir George Frampton, R.A., while the statues of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra are by Mr. Goscombe John, R.A.

The general architectural carving on the front is done by Mr. W. S. Frith.

The planning of the interior has been laid

The planning of the interior has been laid out on as simple lines as a building of this scale will allow, and the necessity of conveniently linking it up to and adapting it to the various levels of the old building were considerations which greatly increased the difficulty of the problem.

To the north of the Exhibition road entrance the old residences have been removed and offices and students' rooms erected, as well as Exhibition rooms for the section of engraving, illustration, and design.

On the east side of the quadrangle the temporary buildings have been removed, new galleries built, and the quadrangle completed.

In accordance with the departmental committee's report published last year, offices have

been provided for the various sections in direct communication with their respective galleries on the various floors.

Special care has been taken with the lighting of the galleries and courts throughout the new buildings. The galleries are 32 feet wide and 20 feet high, except in the lower groundfloor, where they are 18 feet high. The windows are carried close up to the ceiling, and the glass area is equal to the wall area on this wall, so that the opposite wall is everywhere completely lighted. Special arrangements have also been made on the top floor for the exhibition of stained glass, whereby floor space is not wasted.

All the walls are lined internally with Cranham bricks, so that objects may be readily fixed to them, while all walls towards internal courts are built hollow to preserve them from damp.

The floors of the galleries are polished teak throughout, while those of the courts are marble mosaic, laid out in squares to facilitate the arrangement of cases and objects.

Great attention has been paid to the heating and ventilating arrangements, in order to avoid any interruption with the floor and wall space of the courts, by the introduction of radiators; in order to secure a frequent change

of air, so necessary to prevent lassitude to visitors, a plenum system has been introduced into the courts by which the air can easily be changed four times in the hour, or oftener if necessary, and can also be warmed or cooled at will. In the galleries the warmth is introduced by steam radiators under the windows, through which fresh air is introduced from the outside and extracted by fans in the wall opposite, the galleries also being subject through the various openings into the courts to a slight pressure from the plenum system, which ensures a due circulation of air in the galleries also. The boiler-house is placed underground between the northwest entrance and the College of Science, and there are six Lancashire boilers which will finally heat the whole museum, the arrangements for which are under the care of the chief engineer of His Majesty's office of works.

The goods entrance for the museum is at the east end of the building, and very extensive storage space is provided here.

The general contractors have been Messrs. Leslie & Co., of Kensington, for the foundations and up to the ground-floor level, and Messrs. Holliday & Greenwood, of Brixton, for the superstructure, the clerk of works for the whole being Mr. H. W. Tanner.

## A Victorian in England

A Victorian in England writes: While on a rambling pleasure tour through the Southwest of England, it was my good fortune to learn that the Rev. W. D. Barber, late of St. Saviour's Church, Victoria West, who had resigned that charge in very feeble health, and had been supposed by many of his friends, to be "numbered with the Saints in glory everlasting," was now almost completely restored, and had been appointed rector of Tretive and Michaelchurch, a sparsely populated farming parish, of 112 souls. It is a well cultivated district, somewhat hidden among the hills of Herefordshire, delightfully situated between the ancient cities of Monmouth and Hereford. The pleasure of meeting an old resident of Victoria led me out of my regular route; finding him happily living in an ancient stone rectory, whose foundations had been laid in the very earliest Christian times, and surrounded by most interesting memories of the dim past. Mr. Barber had devoted some of his own private resources in restoring the sacred edifices and was holding services in both churches, and it says much for the success of his ministra-tions that considerably more than one-half of the souls in the parish were in actual attendance at divine worship during my visit. The services were short and attractive, a surpliced choir, no collection, and as the end of a cordial exchange of greetings between pastor and peo-ple. Three sons of farmers in the parish were already in British Columbia so that my intro-duction to them was acceptable. Since leav-ing Victoria Mr. Barker has travelled through many parts of Asia Minor and the larger continental cities, giving much study to reliquary and archaeological matters and is consequently deeply interested in the evidences of antiquity around him. In an old Roman camp distant about two miles from Tretire, there was found a Romano-British altar hewn out of a block of stone, about 2 1-2 feet high; on the top is a cavity of about 4 inches in depth, which after the style of Roman altars was hollowed out to receive the fire used in sacrifice. But the most interesting thing about it is the inscription, which runs: ٦.

Deo Trivii Bellicus Don Avit Aram

Avit Aram (To the God of the Three Ways, Bellicus presented the Altar.)

The word Trivii signifies the deity over the three ways—It was a custom among the Romans to erect temples and altars at the junction, where three reads met, and over which they believed a god or goddess presided. Some efforts are being made to secure this interesting relic for the British Museum; but am satisfied that Mr. Barber will not consent to its removal from the parish, to which it belonges.

C. II.

## A TURKISH WEDDING

An interesting account of a Turkish wedding ceremony is given by Hester D. Jenkins, who, along with a number of companions, was enabled to be present through the agency of an Armenian friend. Fortunately the contracting parties belonged to the upper classes, so that the preparations were most elaborate. A minute description is given of the gorgeous interior of the rooms, and of the details of the reception accorded each guest. Miss Jenkins and her friend took the precaution of arriving early, so that they would miss nothing that was to be seen.

After describing her own reception, she says: We next seated ourselves in the large hail-room and watched the guests arrive. It was a curious sight, and thoroughly mediaeval—the gorgeous brocades and jewels, the utter absence of any attempt at sociability, but in its place a stiff sitting about the rooms, the whole object of which seemed to be to see and be seen, the low salaams of the entering women, and the varying degrees of respect shown to lower or higher rank. When a specially grand person entered, the women would rise and attempt to scoop with their hands below their skirts, a salaam not nearly so graceful as \$\mathbf{1}\$ less profound one.

Many of the women had their hair stained with henna, varying from shrimp pink to scarlet. I noticed presently that these seemed to be elderly women, and Zabelle explained that grey hairs unfitted a Moslem from praying, so she was obliged to resort to henna in her old age. Anything more curious in appearance

than one of these old women, wrinkled, toothless, pale, with scarlet locks, surmounted by a toque of some gay shade, their shapeless bulk tricked out in billows of priceless silk and flashing with diamonds and uncut emeralds, while they puffed clouds of tobacco smoke from their noses, I could not well imagine. One old creature came rolling in with all the complacency that a Paris gown can give. But, alas for our risibles! the costume was nothing but a room gown, a lace negligee, and, of course, was entirely unsuited for a party.

### The Arrival of the Bride

When we had sat for an hour or more, and the rooms had become crowded, we heard the approach of the wedding party. It seems that the bride is brought to the door in a carriage, and there the groom meets her, and, taking her hand, leads her up to the State room through the ranks of guests. The women stood on chairs, and, as a man was entering the haremlik and they had no veils, they laid tiny hand-kerchiefs on their heads, and thus satisfied convention. The bridal couple passed through, and entering the best room, closed the door. Here the groom removed the veil and looked for the first time on his bride's face; then he passed out quietly, and everyone crowded in to see the bride.

But we had gazed at her loveliness for only a few minutes when an excitement arose. A black eunuch with a fine decoration on his breast pushed through the rooms, and announced her Highness, one of the daughters of the Sultan, and said that she must see the ceremony. So, the groom, who had gone to the Selamlik, was recalled, and led by the eunuch the bridal procession took place a second time.

### No Promises, no Vows.

This curiously inadequate ceremony is—except for the legal betrothal which has taken place some days or weeks before, when the bride's settlements are agreed upon, and at which the bride herself is not present—the empty substitute for our solemn religious service with it promises and its vows. The bridegroom takes possession of the bride; nothing else is suggested.

The doors of the house were then thrown open for any woman who chose to come in and

see the bride, and they availed themselves of the opportunity in crowds, pushing before the little lady and staring at her solemnly by the half-hour, never saying a word. The bride was a pretty, delicate-featured maiden of fifteen, clad in a beautiful Paris gown of white satin embroidered in pale green and silver. She wore a superb tiara of diamonds, from which depended on each side of her face long strands of silver tinsel, which fell on the floor all around her as she sat with eyes modestly cast down. For two whole days the bride sat as a spectacle for the guests and passers-by.

It was strange to us—the utter absence of romance, of religious sentiment, of the idea of starting a home, or of any companionship between husband and wife. The wedding day is simply the one day when a woman may be the central figure of an occasion—may be stared at, and admired, and perhaps envied. The only human touch was the tears of her mother.

### The Wedding Feast.

Eating then began. We dined at the second table after the Sultan's daughter had finished. Such abundance—and all good! We had nine courses, exclusive of hors-d'oeuvres and fruit, thick fish soup, then mutton, then pastry with meat in it, followed by sweet pastry, then a dish of beans, then chicken, then blanc mange made of chicken breast, next stuffed egg plant, followed by a queer jelly, and lastly the dish that closes every wedding, rice "pilaff," with another kind of "pilaff" strongly flavored with saffron.

We ate rapidly and no one talked; for it is bad luck to talk while eating. The good-natured women reached across the table for anything that took their fancy, speared dainties with their forks, spread out their elbows, and at the end of the meal gobbled up the fruit from the epergne with their fingers in truly piggish fashion. Naturally they needed washing after that; so the silver bowl and graceful pitcher and soap that were offered were useful. We omitted this ceremony, but accepted the perfume that was scattered over us as we reascended the stairs.

Undue praise is the poison of human souls;
he he that would live healthy, let him learn to go
along entirely without praise.—Carlyle.

## The Five Nations and Pre-historic Montreal

Continued from Page Eight)

gentle and generous beyond his time. But also The Master of Life decreed that his League should turn and guide the mighty current of the world itself. When, a generation later, the white men came they came in two directions. The Frenchman, Champlain, came up the St. Lawrence; the Netherlander, Hudson, up the Hudson. The former rashly took up the unjust quarrel of the Huron and Algonkin against the Mohawk; the League replied by crippling the Colony of France, until its doom was written before all eyes, and its dominion passed away. The Netherlander linked his future with the "Silver Chain"; he held to it for himself and the Briton; and the League was the bulwark which protected them during years of weakness, and prepared the way for the spread of British principles in North America. What vast issues then are due to the thought of a savage: Was he savage?"

There is no moral wrapped up in this story; it concerns itself simply with a portion of the past on this continent, and with some of the aboriginal races who ruled it before the white man subdued it.

But the concluding question of the author has an answer. Hiawatha was neither more nor less a "savage" than other primitive law-givers in the far East or the far West—in Europe or Asia—unless in this that, so far as we can make out, he was more humane than they. The League of the Iroquois was a foreshadowing of the general principle that for humanity truly to advance and prosper there must be peace. Not the cessation of war alone—of armaments and bloodshed—but a truce or peace of mind, whereby society shall cease to be antagonized.

This is the dream of Socialism, and I shall conclude this review, like Mr. Lightall, with a question: Is Socialism at war with human

Speech of a man's self ought to be seldom, and well chosen.